

SEPTEMBER 1960

**THE
CASE**

**FOR
FEDERAL
AID
to**

EDUCATION



STORY ON PAGE 14



the teamsters salute **HOUSTON**

HOUSTON, Texas, is a phenomenon among cities. Largest Texas city and sixth-ranking in the U. S., with a preliminary 1960 census count of 932,680, only ten years ago it was only 596,163 and ranked fourteenth. It was founded recently, historically speaking, in 1836, four months after General Sam Houston won independence for the Republic of Texas at the nearby Battle of San Jacinto.

Texas' first railway ran out of Houston; here was published the state's first newspaper. Growth was steady until 1914, when the deep-water 58-mile-long channel to the Gulf of Mexico was opened, then Houston's boom began. Now it is the nation's largest cotton port and a leader in shipping oil and sulfur. A refining center, Houston processes 800,000 barrels of oil daily. The 14 county area in which it is centered produces 9 per cent of the nation's oil. Houston mills about 20 per cent of the nation's rice.

Houston, the first capital of the Texas Republic, became the capital of the U. S. petrochemical industry after World War II. Mammoth amounts of synthetic rubber and other chemicals are produced in the booming industrial area bordering the ship canal. Other principal industries include shipbuilding, machinery and tools, oil industry equipment and cotton compressing.

Here are located many educational and cultural facilities such as the renowned Houston Symphony Orchestra, famed Rice Institute and the University of Houston; many libraries, museums, about 600 churches and other leading educational and cultural institutions of the state. The Texas Medical Center, on 163 acres near the city center, valued at about \$100 million, is a huge and unique institution which attracts medical talent from all over the world. Hermann Park Zoo is one of the nation's best-known. Twenty-two miles away is the San Jacinto Battlefield with the world's tallest (570 feet) monument. Fishing, hunting, swimming and boating abound on the nearby Texas Gulf Coast.

Houston is served by six railroads, 12 airlines and is a highway and trucking center in Southeast Texas. The transport and warehousing industry within Teamster jurisdiction is served by the 7 local unions and their approximately 6,500 members in Teamster Joint Council 58, in the Houston area.

A Texas-sized salute to this fast-moving metropolis!



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FROM the FIELD

California Starts Driving School

The first truck driving school in California will open its classrooms this month in Concord, California. According to Vice Presidents George Mock and Joseph Diviny, who will serve as two of the directors of the project, the Teamsters Union and the California Trucking Association arranged for the schooling because of an ever increasing demand for instruction in the handling of heavy, diesel-powered trucking equipment. Classes will be held at the Diablo Valley College for students of 20 years of age or older. A license to drive is not necessary for admission.

International Organizer Jack Anand will also serve as a director of the school with Leo Malone, business representative for Local 315, acting as a member of the Line Drivers Advisory Board.

All students looking forward to a career in the trucking industry will be trained on up-to-date equipment loaned to the school by the California Trucking Association.

Teamsters Win Over Clerks

The Teamsters' Union scored another victory over the Retail Clerks International Union this month when Local 575 in Newark, New Jersey, piled up two NLRB election victories.

Local 575 recently won the right to represent employees of the Daitch-Shopwell supermarket in Milburn, N.J., by a vote of nearly three-to-one.

In another NLRB election the New Jersey Teamster organization won over the Clerks' Union by better than two-to-one.

Robert Noble, president of Local

575, said that his union has embarked upon an extensive organizational campaign in the retail food industry "because we feel that the retail clerks have negotiated inferior labor contracts."

Negotiations for union contracts at both stores have already begun, Noble disclosed.

Heart Group Honors Local 792

The American Heart Association and the Minnesota Heart Association have seen fit to honor Local 792, Beverage Drivers union, and Tony Felicetta, business agent of the union for their "distinguished services and leadership in the fight against heart and blood vessel disease".

For twelve years the union has

helped in the fund campaign of the Minnesota Heart Association by distributing coin containers to public cafes and taverns and at the end of the drives collecting them and turning them in to the association.

Awards were in the form of plaques, only four of which were presented by the association in 1960. They are signed by Dr. A. Carlton Eristene, president of the American Heart Association, and Dr. Arthur Kerkhof, president of the Minnesota Heart Association.

Maryland Local Awarded Plaque

The United Fund of Washington County, Maryland, recently set a new precedent by presenting an Award Plaque to the Union Hall in Hagerstown, Maryland, honoring union members who contributed 100% to the Fund. This was the first time the Award was presented to the Union Member Groups. Previously the plaque had been awarded only to employers of employees contributing.

E. W. Butler, Secretary-Treasurer and Business Manager of Teamsters Local 992 and a Director of the United Fund, accepted the plaque on behalf of the members. It was largely through his intercession that the Fund's officials agreed to make the award to the Union Groups as such.

The golden plaque commends the participation of the Union Groups in the annual appeal and gives recognition to each of the employing firms for which they work.

(Picture on page 29)

WHY CARRY A UNION CARD?

I carry a union card because it carries me into the hearts and thoughts and sympathetic understandings of millions of other average human beings with problems like my own. My card guarantees me a decent living wage, decent working conditions and time to enjoy my home and family. It entitles me to the benefits of knowledge and experience of my fellow associates. It gives me social contact I enjoy. It creates within me confidence, good fellowship and a strong sense of security and well being.

It promotes the brotherhood of man through honest work, fair bargaining, "live and let live" and a just reward for all. It stands for self-support and mutual advancement, which means unending progress. It advances patriotism, elevates my standards of thought and living, permits me time for cultural pursuits and spiritual thinking. It puts experience and mutual assistance behind weaker links in the chain of life and keeps the pace a steady one for all.

It makes understandable and unforgettable the brotherhood of man. I carry a card because I believed that if the Carpenter of Nazareth were here today, He too, would carry one, thus helping to make practical, through true trade unionism, the precepts He laid down for all mankind 2,000 years ago. These are the reasons why I am a labor unionist and carry a union card. By Charles Daly—Local No. 753, a Teamster for 38 years.

Kennedy Vendetta Continues



IF THERE was ever any doubt in anyone's mind that Senator Jack Kennedy considers Teamster members and their officers to be second-class citizens, these doubts were laid to rest last month when the man who hopes to buy the presidency of the United States stated: "I am extremely glad that neither Hoffa nor his group is supporting me in this campaign."

That he does not want the support of Hoffa is not important, but when an individual who has never worked a day in his life with his hands, or ever will, looks with scorn on the largest segment of organized labor in this great country, his observations need to be answered.

In the first place, Kennedy's rejected support was support which he never had, nor was it ever offered to him. There is real reason to believe that in the light of his union-busting record as the principal architect of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law, he has no chance or hope of ever getting this support.

His rejection of support that never existed is certainly indicative of his politically irrational conduct. It is, I believe, a full measure of the deep-seated obsession of a millionaire to degrade what he has been unable to destroy. It is also an equal measure of the arrogance of a man who is willing to cast off the economic and social welfare of an important part of our society in favor of a personal vendetta—a vendetta that now lacks an intelligent audience and can find few sponsors.

Kennedy's public and private tantrums at the mention of the Teamsters' Union hardly presents the kind of leadership that our country is going to sorely need during the next decade. His immaturity in the area of personal likes and dislikes can be of little value in meeting the challenges faced by organized labor on the questions of automation, the plight of America's unorganized workers, adequate retirement income, Federal aid to education and race and religious prejudices.

It is inconceivable to believe that a man who will

insult the intelligence and neglect the needs of nearly 1,700,000 American workers and their families can be of any assistance in solving the world's greatest problem of learning to live together. Indeed, this man presents a very real danger to our life as a nation if he is successful in buying our country's highest office. While we are not as firmly in the forefront in leading the world in the fight for human dignity and security as we might and should be, our status in the plans of the free world could not help but suffer under such leadership as Kennedy has to offer. I say to you that peace in our time and in our children's and their children's time will guarantee international social understanding. I do not believe that we can afford to endanger the possibility of this guarantee by electing a man to the most crucial office in the world who speaks of peace abroad and makes war on those who do not agree with him in his own country.

Labor in this country has become accustomed to party pledges and platforms that all too often turn out to be half-kept, forgotten or broken promises. Nevertheless, labor has continued to support one party or the other, on an individual basis, in hopes that vote-getting promises would mean something when the welfare of American workers is at stake.

In the case of Kennedy, we know that any promise he holds out for the welfare of working men and women has been made solely for votes. It could not be otherwise when one considers the shackle that was bolted to the neck of American labor unions by the provisions in the vicious Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law.

Union Asks Appeals Court to

THE Teamster monitorship which has cost the Union's membership well over a million dollars over the past 2½-years is heading for a show-down in the United States Court of Appeals in Washington. A possible disposition of the long and costly monitorship was triggered by the announcement of Judge F. Dickinson Letts that he was appointing Terence F. McShane, recently ousted by the Court of Appeals as a replacement for Monitor Lawrence Smith, as chairman of the Board of Monitors.

The move by Judge Letts brought swift action from Teamster attorneys who immediately filed a Supplemental Petition for Writ of Mandamus in the Appellate Court seeking relief from the proposed action of the Lower Court.

The Teamster petition prayed for five considerations:

(1)—Vacating so much of the order of Judge Letts of July 14, 1960 as grants to Martin F. O'Donoghue custody and control of the documents and staff of the Board of Monitors. (2)—Directing O'Donoghue to transfer such custody and control to Monitors Lawrence T. Smith and William E. Bufalino. (3)—Prohibiting Judge Letts from installing Terence F. McShane as Chairman of the Board of Monitors. (4)—Requiring Judge Letts to appoint as Chairman of the Board of Monitors Plato E. Papps, Esq., who was nominated on August 16, 1960 by all of the parties in the case except the six plaintiffs represented by New York lawyer Godfrey Schmidt. (5)—Appointment of a master to aid the Court in determining whether there should be an immediate new Convention of the International Union.

On point five, the Teamster petitioners stated, in part: "In its decision of July 21, 1960, this Court declared

that the time was ripe for an earnest effort by all concerned to consult toward an agreed disposition of pending controversies, especially those relating to preparation for a new convention. The Court, while declining to 'use extraordinary process to control at this time the call of a convention or to control the conduct of the Board of Monitors' retained jurisdiction of the petitions for those purposes. The present Supplemental Petition is an application for the exercise of that retained jurisdiction."

The IBT document points out that since O'Donoghue's resignation as Board Chairman, Judge Letts, O'Donoghue and Godfrey Schmidt have

Hearing Set

As the *International Teamster* went to press, an oral hearing on both President Hoffa's individual petition for relief and the Supplemental Petition was scheduled for Sept. 7 by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

A full report on the oral hearing and other developments in the Monitor case will appear in the October issue of the *Teamster*.

acted in a fashion as to frustrate the attempts of the majority of the Board of Monitors to continue their official duties in line with the Appellate Court's desire to reach an agreed disposition of pending controversies. The petition also noted that after several meetings of counsel for all parties held for the purpose of designating a new Chairman, the Honorable Nathan Cayton, who served as the first Chairman of the Board of Monitors under the consent decree, was named by the IBT, seven of the original plaintiffs,

and all of the many thousands of intervenor plaintiffs. Schmidt opposed Judge Cayton's appointment.

Judge Cayton took the matter of acceptance under consideration. While he was considering the matter, a story in the Washington Star, from an unknown source, said that Judge Cayton was the nominee of General President Hoffa. Judge Cayton formally announced he would not accept the appointment after the publication of the story.

New meetings of all the parties were then necessary, again without the cooperation of Schmidt. After many suggestions from all parties concerned, agreement was reached on August 15, 1960 upon Plato E. Papps, Esq., as their joint designee for Board Chairman. The agreement was submitted to Judge Letts by all parties, urging the Judge to let nothing delay the appointment. No word was ever received from Judge Letts.

On August 23, 1960, counsel for the interested parties received copies of a letter from Judge Letts to Terence McShane instructing him to appear on August 26, 1960 to take the oath of office as Chairman of the Board of Monitors.

Commenting on this action by Judge Letts, the Teamster petition states that "the parties have not only been given no reason for the rejection of their joint nominee, but have not even been informed that he has been rejected."

On the McShane matter, the Brief points up that he was appointed some months ago as the purported plaintiffs' designee to succeed Monitor Smith and that his appointment was "held for nought" by the Appellate Court after he served as the purported plaintiffs' designee for about one month. The petition contends that McShane is not only disqualified as

Board Chairman because he was not jointly nominated as required under the consent decree, and because of a technical conflict of interest, but also because of his clear and somewhat virulent anti-defendant bias which totally makes neutrality on his part impossible.

McShane is not a lawyer and has no experience involving labor unions

and Procedures before the National Labor Relations Board and in 1959 was appointed a member of the Advisory Panel on Labor Management Relations Law to the United States Senate.

All of the parties involved in the case, except Schmidt, who represents less than half of the original 13 plaintiffs, feel that Papps would bring vast

the violation of the Court's past mandates."

Despite the Court's findings and mandates, designed to channel all litigation in a proper direction, the Brief asserts that Judge Letts has still acted arbitrarily in matters of interest to the Court of Appeals.

In an Exhibit of example, the petition points to the efforts of Monitors Smith and Bufalino to consult with the International Union regarding by-laws, constitutional amendments and release of trusteeships. On August 4, 1960, Smith and Bufalino proposed a meeting with representatives of the International for the purpose of discussing "areas of important disagreement. A meeting was scheduled for August 9. At this point O'Donoghue reported present from his leave of absence and held discussions with Judge Letts. On August 8, just one day before the scheduled meeting of the majority of the Board of Monitors, O'Donoghue told Monitors Smith and Bufalino of Judge Letts' desire that they postpone discussions with the International. The effect of this unwarranted intervention was that the meeting of August 9 was cancelled and to this day, no consultations have been held with the International Union. Both Monitor Bufalino and counsel for the Union wrote to Judge Letts urging that he instruct the Monitors to meet with International representatives in an effort to solve as many existing problems as possible. A similar letter was written to Judge Letts by Monitor Smith on August 15. None of these letters produced even a reply, let alone favorable action.

Act on Convention

and their problems. His only contact with the Teamsters' Union was when he was an agent for the FBI and was involved in investigations against President Hoffa in an very unsuccessful prosecution of the Teamster leader. After McShane was ousted from the Board of Monitors by the Appellate Court, he told newspaper reporters that "Hoffa had to get rid of me because I was nailing him."

Another example of McShane's bias appears in the deposition of John McManus, one of the plaintiffs, which is a part of the Teamster petition. McManus testified that during the conflict over McShane's claims to act as his and other plaintiffs' designee on the Board of Monitors, McShane and Walter Sheridan of the "McClellan Committee" and other influential strangers to the case, held conversations with a number of the plaintiffs seeking to induce them, by improper means, to support McShane. Sheridan, for example, told one of the plaintiffs, "I'm firmly convinced you've been reached." Teamster petitioners, including the majority of the Board of Monitors, are advised that such improper attempts to influence certain of the plaintiffs are continuing to this day.

In addition to the relief sought from the Appellate Court in the matter of the attempt to appoint McShane Chairman of the Board of Monitors, the petitioners are asking the Appeals Court to require Judge Letts to appoint Plato E. Papps, Esq., who was selected for the post by all of the parties except Schmidt.

Papps is a member of the Bar of the District of Columbia and since 1951 has been the General Counsel of the International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO. He has served as Co-Chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on Practices

and experience to the Monitor Chairmanship in both a trade union and legislative sense. Al Hayes, president of the IAM and Chairman of the AFL-CIO's Ethical Practices Committee, has approved Papps' participation in the case. Papps, himself, is still agreeable to accepting the appointment should the Court so act.

In asking that the Appellate Court strike down the order of the court below giving O'Donoghue custody and control of the Monitor's staff, records and files, the Teamster petition stands on the ground that such custody and control of every phase of the Board's operations is a flagrant and wholly indefensible violation of the Appeals Court's repeated mandates that "the Board must act as a Board, using procedures affording opportunity to all members to participate."

The petition further states that "the grant to O'Donoghue of absolutely unwarranted power coupled with a dispensation from all duties, compounds

Hoffa Files Court Action To Bar McShane Appointment

In an individual action, General President Hoffa filed a petition for relief in the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia asking for the setting aside of Judge Letts' proposed appointment of FBI agent McShane as chairman of the Board of Monitors.

The General President also joined with the Supplemental Petition for Writ of Mandamus in asking the Court to consider striking down Judge Letts order granting Martin O'Donoghue all custody and control of all the files, records and personnel of the Board of Monitors.

The Hoffa petition charges that

Judge Letts has excluded the Board of Monitors, himself and other representatives of the petitioner, including counsel in the case, from attending meetings set up by Judge Letts for the purpose of discussion involving points of importance to the Union's membership and to the case itself. "On the other hand," states the petition, "the meetings were open to O'Donoghue, who has resigned as Board chairman and is on leave of absence and counsel for the Board who does not necessarily represent the Board and indeed has no authority to do so.

"It is apparent that the Board of Monitors has been by-passed, and is prevented from operation and from carrying out its duties by the Order of Judge Letts of July 14, 1960, and that Martin O'Donoghue, although nominally no longer active has been clothed with even greater powers than he previously professed to exercise."

The petition argues that the Appellate Court did not envisage any consultations toward settlement of the case without all parties in attendance and without the Monitors, particularly in view of the Appeals Court's

opinion of July 21 which called for "an earnest effort to reach an agreed disposition of pending matters." The petition further charges that the work of the Monitors in the areas of interest to the Court of Appeals, has been interrupted just before completion.

Another important provision in President Hoffa's prayer for relief recalls that Judge Letts, because of sufficient affidavit of bias and prejudice, withdrew from a portion of the case, but continued to handle all other matters concerning the case. The document raises the question that since

Judge Letts recognized the sufficiency of such a showing, how can he, in concert with the statute, continue to act in any other facet of the proceeding as long as President Hoffa remains a party to and in the case?

The General President also petitions the Court to appoint Plato Papps as Chairman of the Board of Monitors on the grounds that he has been nominated for the post by both the plaintiffs and defendants as required under the consent decree of January 31, 1958.

Complaint on Kennedy

Bar Panel Scored on Inaction

Delegates to the American Bar Association's annual convention in Washington, D. C. last month chose to accept, at least temporarily, charges by Bobbie Kennedy that some of the ABA members are "legal prostitutes."

Congressman Thomas Curtis of Missouri called attention to the refusal of ABA's Labor Relation Panel to take any action on Kennedy's charges. The brother of Senator John Kennedy accused lawyers, defending members of the Teamsters Union, of being "legal prostitutes."

Curtis told members of the House of Representatives that it was the "worst kind of politics" for the ABA to postpone action against Kennedy until after the November election. Bobbie Kennedy is one of the Democratic Presidential candidate's closest advisors, and is expected to be U. S. Attorney General, if his brother is elected President.

Curtis, who is a conservative Republican, and neither pro-labor or pro-Teamster, made these statements in his speech:

"I am distressed to learn that the Labor Relations Panel of the American Bar Association last Sunday decided to postpone a decision on a serious matter of alleged unethical conduct on the part of a politically prominent lawyer until their midwinter session so that they would not be interfering in the fall political campaign.

"What is the matter at hand? The American Weekly of July 17, 1960, contained an article entitled 'For the Defense,' by Neil Hickey. In this article is the following statement:

ROBERT KENNEDY, author of the recent rackets exposé, "The

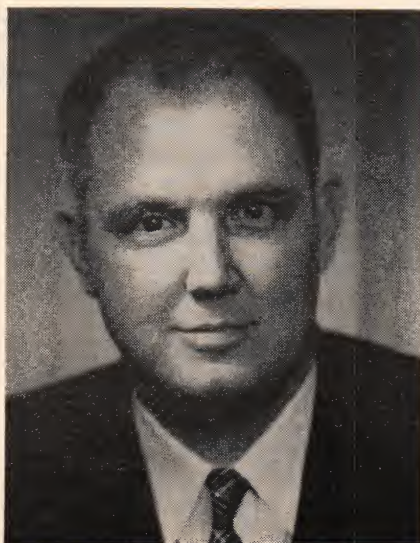
Enemy Within," once was a close friend of Williams, but their careers since have forced them into opposing camps. "I think the 200 lawyers who take their money from the Teamsters are legal prostitutes," KENNEDY told the American Weekly. "Most of them are criminal lawyers. They spend their time trying to keep Mr. Hoffa in office rather than representing the union membership."

"I think everyone knows that the Teamsters leadership under James Hoffa has been no political friend of mine. Indeed I am on their purge list and it has sought to defeat me by financing whomever my opponent may be in almost every election I have been in. However, I know several lawyers who represent the

Teamsters Union and I know they are not "prostitutes" in any sense of the word. They are honorable members of an honorable profession.

"It is difficult enough to keep impressed upon the American public the importance to our personal liberties of the principle that good lawyers should represent people and groups accused even of the most reprehensible of crimes without members of the bar undermining this important public concept by ill-considered public statements. It is a basic part of our concept of justice that every person and every organization whatever they may be accused of should be ably represented by counsel. Where would this concept be if lawyers felt that they were going to be judged by the clients they represented rather than by their own conduct in representing, whomever might be their clients, ethically and to the best of their abilities? Such a statement as that attributed to Robert Kennedy is more than ill considered. It is both libelous and unethical.

"When a section of the American Bar Association chooses to duck its responsibility of clearing up an allegation of unethical conduct of a member of the bar, in this instance Robert Kennedy, simply because Mr. Kennedy has a brother running for President of the United States in the November elections we have a very dangerous situation. Far from this group of the American Bar Association avoiding politics by this decision they have involved themselves deeply in politics. But for politics they would have taken action; because of politics they fail to take action."



Congressman Curtis

THE PARTY PLATFORMS

Democrats Out-Promise Republicans, But With Kennedy As Leader and Southern Democrats in Control, Could They Deliver?

POLITICAL experts began to scrutinize the Republican and Democratic Conventions' political platforms last month following the great hullabaloo of the conventions.

A brief summary of the platforms indicates—just as a careful examination would produce the same results—that the Democratic Convention promised the American people everything but the moon. The Republican Convention adopted a more conservative platform, which does not go as far as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters would desire, but it is still a liberal platform, if they can put it over.

Stronger Position

From a more practical standpoint, the Republicans are in a much better position to accomplish in Congress what they are promising the American people than are the Democrats.

The Democratic platform is a very liberal document that contains much of what Teamster officials would like to see enacted into law, particularly with regard to the notoriously anti-labor Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin labor law.

However, with Senator John Kennedy as the Presidential candidate, the

Democratic platform becomes nothing but a 'pie in the sky' document. Kennedy is not capable of demonstrating the leadership necessary to turn the Democratic promises into fact. There is also a question of whether or not he believes in everything in his platform.

Southern Control

The Southern Democrats, most of whom are more anti-labor than the most reactionary Republicans, still control the Democratic Party in Congress. The plain truth that Kennedy cannot lead them was amply demonstrated last months in the special session of Congress (See Congressional round-up story, page 11).

Kennedy and other top officials in the Democratic Party did nothing, nor are they expected to do anything to prevent Southern domination of their Party's Congressional leadership.

The Republicans included a "party responsibility plank." This means that the GOP will make every attempt to carry-out in Congress what they promised in their Platform. The "responsibility plank," however, could have been much stronger.

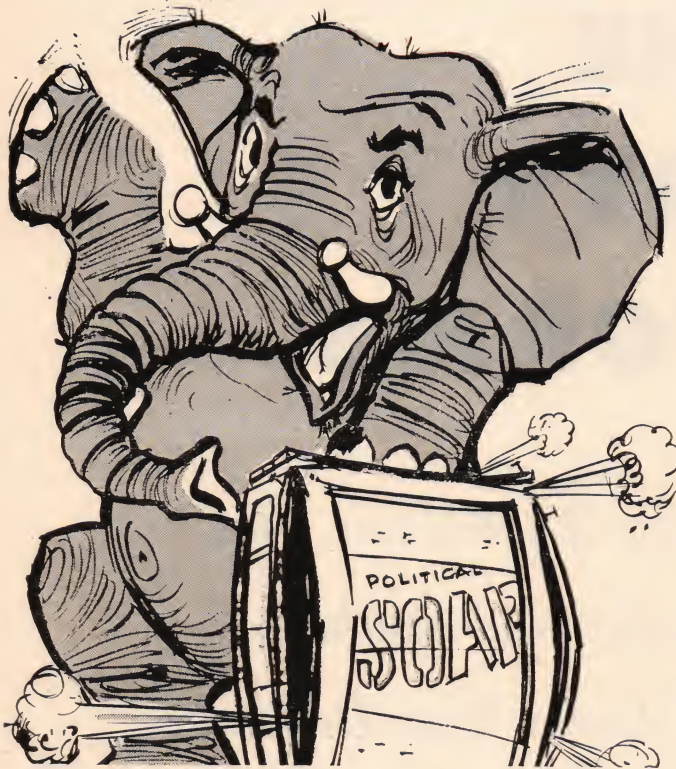
The Democrats, on the other hand, did not bother, in fact avoided, adopt-

ing a "party responsibility plank." This omission on their part was attributed to Kennedy's fear that such a plank would make the Southern Democrats mad, and that they might refuse to support him in the November elections.

In any event, Kennedy prevented the inclusion of the plank, but despite this concession, there is already strong opposition to Kennedy growing throughout the South. This is especially true in Virginia and Mississippi. Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia has refused to endorse Kennedy, which is a serious blow to the young, junior Senator from New England. Likewise, Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett has announced that he will not support Kennedy.

Analysis Given

As to the actual construction of the platforms of the Republicans and Democrats, the analysis on the following pages, a subject by subject comparison was prepared by Sidney Zagri, director of the Teamsters Department of Legislation and Political Education (Zagri attended both the Republican and Democratic Conventions):



The Republicans Promise

ON LABOR

"To remove inequities" in Taft-Hartley and Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bills.
A rise in minimum wage, but no set figure.
"Strengthening" unemployment insurance, but they don't say how.
Nothing regarding Right-to-Work laws.

ON FOREIGN POLICY

To "nullify the Communist conspiracy" and to "contain" world Communism.
To continue to recognize the need for military assistance.
To encourage private capital and Government loans as preferable to grants.
To oppose recognition of Communist China.
Higher tariffs and controlled import quotas to protect domestic labor and industry.

ON DEFENSE

To end nuclear testing as soon as adequate safeguards can be provided.
To accelerate missile production and dispersal "as necessary."
To intensify efforts to match Soviet aggression.

ON HEALTH

A medical program for the aged based on a "sound fiscal basis" only for those aged "needing it."
To ease shortage of doctors by aiding medical school construction and by financial aid to medical students.

ON EDUCATION

To aid in school construction.
To oppose teacher salary aid.
No mention of scholarship aid.
Continuation of college housing loans.



The Democrats Promise

Repeal of "anti-labor excesses" in our labor laws.
A rise in the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour.
Minimum standards for state unemployment insurance.
Repeal of Federal law allowing states to prohibit union shops.

To "identify American Policy" with the objectives of the world revolution for a better life.
To shift as soon as possible from military to economic aid abroad.
To put aid programs on a long-term basis, not subject to annual budget-cutting.
To oppose recognition of Communist China.
Economic aid to industries and workers hurt by imports.

To end nuclear testing as soon as adequate safeguards can be provided.
To strengthen conventional forces, space-exploration programs, and other aspects of the defense effort.

A medical program for the aged as part of the Social Security System without a "means test."
To ease shortage of doctors by aiding medical school construction and financial aid to medical students.

To aid in school construction.
To provide aid for teacher salaries.
To provide college scholarships and student loan funds.
To provide assistance for all kinds of university buildings.

The Republicans Promise**The Democrats Promise****ON CIVIL RIGHTS**

To outlaw labor-union exclusion of Negroes from membership unless unions promptly stop discriminating.

The same as Democrats, plus permanent statutory authority for the President's contract committee.

Democrat's plank condemned as an invitation to delay.

To extend technical and financial aid to communities that agree to end segregation.

To empower the Attorney General to bring suits in school integration cases when individuals fear physical harm or economic coercion.

To end discrimination in Federally-subsidized housing. To oppose use of Federal funds for construction of segregated community facilities.

Nothing comparable to Democratic plank.

To revise Senate Rule 22 dealing with the 2/3 vote to end a filibuster.

The same as Democrats but, less specific.

Nothing comparable to Democratic plank.

Nothing comparable to Democratic plank.

A Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission to guarantee equality of employment opportunity.

To continue programs to prevent discrimination by Federal contractors.

To make every school district in the South present a plan for the beginning of desegregation by 1963.

The same.

Nothing comparable to Republican plank. At present only individuals may bring school cases to suit.

To end discrimination in Federal Housing programs including Federally-assisted housing.

To make the Civil Rights Commission permanent and to broaden its scope to provide assistance to any community, industry or individual in the implementation of any constitutional right.

The same.

ON IMMIGRATION

To end national origins quota system.

To remove legal distinctions as between native-born and naturalized citizens.

To provide greater rights for protection of aliens against deportation.

ON AGRICULTURE

Condemns as "cruel deception" any promise of specific level supports.

No comparable plank.

Increase in retirement of land from production through Soil Bank.

Price support of basic commodities at 90 per cent of parity.

Subsidies to producers.

Same.

ON URBAN AFFAIRS

No comparable plank.

"A stepped up program to assist in urban planning."

"A continued effort" at slum clearance and rehabilitation of cities.

To create a Department of Urban & Metropolitan Problems.

Federal assistance to urban transportation projects, metropolitan area planning.

A sharply stepped up program of slum clearance and recreation areas in city central areas.

ON THE ECONOMY

"To quicken the pace of our economic growth."

Not to interfere too much with private enterprise. Rejects the concept of stimulating growth through "massive Federal spending and loose money policies."

Wages and other payments should be related to productivity. The *N. Y. Times* interprets this plank as meaning that wage increases should not exceed the rise in productivity.

No comparable plank.

Not mentioned in Republican plank.

A growth rate in the national product of 5 per cent per annum.

To use the Government's fiscal and monetary powers to stimulate growth.

They are prepared to use direct controls to prevent inflation.

"Action" to restrain "administered" prices (price-fixing) in industries where "economic power rests in the hands of a few."

To raise taxes if necessary.

ON CONSERVATION

"Strengthened Federal powers" to deal with water pollution, and Federal grants for sewage treatment "only when they make an identifiable contribution to clearing up polluted streams."

"To study the future needs . . . for parks."

To undertake vigorously to control air and water pollution through local sewage treatment projects and other means.

To create a National Wilderness System.

Teamsters Longshoremen Map Plans For Joint Organizing Drive

Teamster officials and officials of the Longshoremen's Union have announced the establishment of a Joint Organizing Board to "organize the unorganized" in the Hawaiian Islands.

Organizing plans were mapped at a joint staff meeting of the two unions. A statement issued by the two unions after the meeting declared:

"While political statehood has been achieved, Hawaii is a long way from economic statehood. Wages and working conditions are far inferior to any economic area on the Pacific Coast. The principal reason for this is the enormous centralized power of the Hawaii Employers Council.

"The maximum unity of organized labor is needed to offset this power

and give unorganized workers an opportunity to join a union without fear of reprisal or discharge."

Teamster warehousemen and Longshoremen recently won a 21-cent across-the-board wage increase without a strike through a joint action in Northern California.

The members of the Joint Organizing Board are Arthur A. Rutledge, George Kaisan, and Richard Tam representing the Teamsters, and Jack W. Hall, Saburo Fujisaki, and Constantine Samson representing the Longshoremen. Co-chairmen of the Board are Jack Hall, regional director of the Longshoremen and Arthur Rutledge, president of Teamsters Local 996.

Labor Backs One of Oldest Unions in Conspiracy Battle

One of the significant legal attacks against labor since passage of the Landrum-Griffin law is taking place in the Rocky Mountain states against one of the oldest unions in America—the 67-year-old International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

In a Denver, Colo., federal courtroom on March 14, 1960, nine present and former leaders of that union were sentenced to jail and heavy fines. Seven received jail sentences of three years and \$2,000 fines; two received 18 month sentences and \$1,500 fines.

Used in the effort to decapitate Mine-Mill is an anti-labor weapon as old as the labor movement itself—the charge of "conspiracy", first used in 1805 against Philadelphia shoemakers who "combined to raise wages".

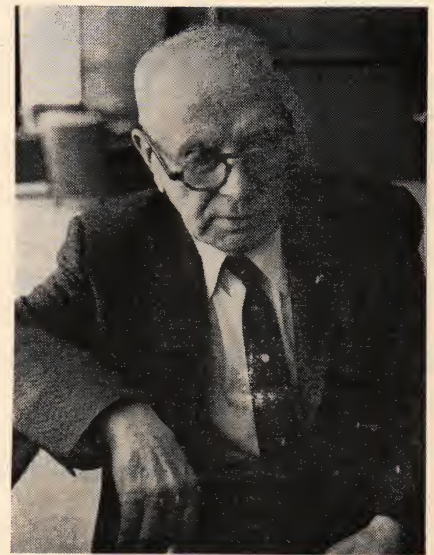
Specifically, the nine union leaders were found guilty by a Denver federal jury on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government by violating the non-Communist affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley act.

The case is now under appeal to higher courts. Leading the fight to reverse the convictions, along with Mine-Mill General Counsel Nathan Witt, is Telford Taylor, retired U. S. Army Brigadier General who was chief U. S. prosecutor of Nazi war criminals at the famous Nuremberg trials in Germany.

The anti-labor hysteria created by the McClellan committee and the rigged campaign that brought passage of the Landrum-Griffin law gave the Justice Department the opportunity to crack down on Mine-Mill, otherwise it would never have dared to undertake so obvious a union-busting move in the middle of a major strike.

Among the top leaders of international unions representing millions of members who have expressed support of the appeal in this case as the vital concern of all labor are: President T. J. Lloyd and Secretary-Treasurer Patrick E. Gorman of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen; President O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Secretary-Treasurer Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; President Albert Fitzgerald of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers; President Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers; President A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; President John P. Burke of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers; and President Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, and President James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters.

John J. Conlin Taken by Death



John J. Conlin

John J. Conlin, First Vice President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was stricken by death on August 3 at his home in New Jersey after a long illness.

President Hoffa called his passing "untimely and a severe loss to the Teamsters' Union and the American labor movement."

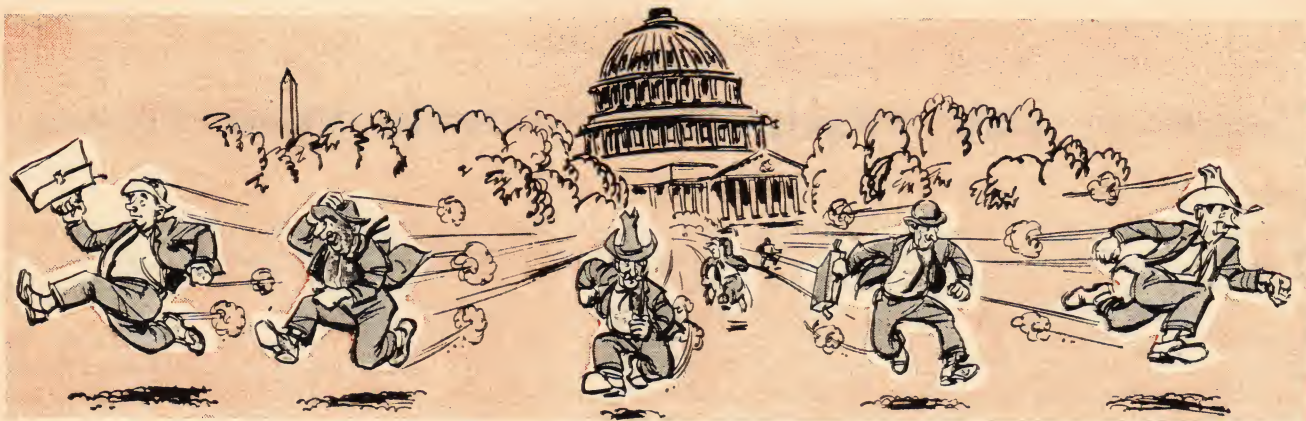
The Teamster Vice President devoted his time and efforts to the trade union movement for 56 years, becoming a member of Local 617 in 1904. In 1911, a charter was issued by the IBT to Local 560 in Hoboken, N. J., and Conlin was its first President.

Early Worker

From 1911 until his death he was in the forefront of Teamster activities and played a major role in the early organization of the Union. He served both as President and Business Representative for Local 560 from 1920 to 1941, when, as a result of the death of Local 560's secretary-treasurer, he rose to that office.

From 1914 through 1920 Conlin was President of Joint Council 73. In 1933 he was elected a Vice President of the International Union and was re-elected to that important post at each succeeding Convention.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret, a daughter, Mildred and two grandchildren.



Nation's Problems Ignored

'Bob-Tail' Session Yields Nothing

IF Senator John Kennedy's performance during the past month's special session of Congress is any indication of the kind of leadership he would provide as President of the Nation, the American people might just as well vote for their local town idiot.

Kennedy was a flop on all counts. His Democratic colleagues in the Senate just refused to respond to his extremely youthful leadership. Many of the Senate members were in Congress when Kennedy was still wearing knee pants. Even the threats of even younger brother Bobbie Kennedy, and the cajolence of the great compromiser Senator Lyndon Johnson refused to move the 2-1 Democratic majority to accept Kennedy as their leader.

The result is that the highly-touted platform adopted at the Democratic Convention becomes a document of no more value than the paper it is written on.

There were four important pieces of legislation that the Democrats under Kennedy and Johnson were going to push through the special session of Congress, which was advertised by Kennedy as a game of "follow your leader."

They included: the Forand bill, minimum wage legislation, common situs picketing legislation, and Federal aid to education. Kennedy and Johnson were unable to pass any of the four. In the "follow your leader" game, Nixon was the unofficial winner.

To dramatize the complete lack of leadership on Kennedy's part, he flew the Senate coop for the plush comfort of Hyannis Port, Mass., the weekend the conference report on the fraudulent version of the Forand bill was

before the Senate. The Congressional Record, the Journal of Congressional proceedings listed him as absent on "official business."

Vice President Richard Nixon, like Kennedy also lost in an effort to get the Senate to pass an adequate medical program for elderly citizens. There was, however, one big difference. Nixon was able to exert sufficient leadership on the Republican Senators to get their support for his plan, but the Democrats with their huge majority beat Nixon down.

When it came to the common situs

picketing legislation, Kennedy could do nothing with his Democratic colleagues, despite the fact that the Democratic Platform solemnly pledges to authorize situs picketing. The bill never came up for a vote because Kennedy, after taking a sampling of support, decided it would only add further embarrassment to overall futile attempts to demonstrate leadership qualities.

Federal aid to education, which our public, parochial, and private schools desperately need was never intended to be brought up for action. This was not learned until after the special session of Congress had been underway for several days. Kennedy exerted some negative leadership on the aid to education legislation. He convinced his Democratic colleagues to lay-off any Federal aid to education bills until after the November election.

His reasoning, according to insiders, is that there is a growing sentiment among the nation's educators that parochial and private schools are deserving of Federal aid, as well as the public schools.

According to Kennedy, any discussion of Federal aid to parochial and private schools would bring undue attention on the fact that he has always attended the most expensive, and exclusive private schools.

Kennedy's reason for not wanting attention focused on where he got his education is that in contrast Vice President Nixon attended public schools. It is a well-known fact that Kennedy's family is one of the world's most wealthy. Nixon, in contrast, comes from a middle-class family.

Senator Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, is a man deeply embarrassed by the political fiasco engineered by Senator Kennedy and his brother Bobbie during the recent special session of Congress. Political pundits in Washington are wondering whether Johnson, who is considered one of the greatest Senate majority leaders of all time, has not lost his desire to be Kennedy's running mate. Johnson has made no major effort to cover-up for Kennedy's lack of leadership ability. He has not announced any extensive campaign activities, and has made very few speeches in favor of Kennedy and the Democratic platform. Johnson's lack of enthusiasm for Kennedy would be a severe setback to the junior Senator from Massachusetts because Johnson holds the key to Kennedy's fortunes in the South.

'HOFFA HAS TRIUMPHED':—New York Times

TEAMSTER President James R. Hoffa has triumphed over his enemies, says the New York Times.

An article by labor writer A. H. Raskin following the recent Court of Appeals ruling declared that "the probability that the hard-driving Mr. Hoffa will soon be in free marks the final phase in a campaign of conquest in which he has triumphed over the combined opposition of the White House, Congress, and the AFL-CIO."

Raskin wrote that "no union leader ever faced such sustained hostility from so many powerful forces—criminal prosecutions, investigations, special legislation, ouster from the merged federation, public excommunication."

While there may be other future efforts to "get" Hoffa, Raskin wrote that "if the decision is left to the men who drive the trucks and man the warehouses, there is little doubt that Mr. Hoffa has nothing to worry about. They are satisfied with his leadership and they are eager to have him hold on."

Raskin said that "almost everyone now agrees that the wisest course is to wind up the Monitorship with minimum delay and to proceed with the holding of a new convention under court-imposed rules to protect democratic expression. There is equally universal agreement that, no matter how rigorous the devices to guarantee full franchise for the rank and file and to bar any hanky-panky in the conduct of the election, Mr. Hoffa will win."

In assessing the reasons for this, Raskin wrote of Hoffa's "invulnerability to public criticism and official attack."

He said that "in a period when most union executives have run out of both vigor and ideas, Mr. Hoffa has demonstrated that he is tireless, resourceful and as versed in the techniques of maneuver as a brute force. He not only has made his union grow but he also has conciliated most of the locals that were identified with the anti-Hoffa forces at the convention three years ago."

"Far from crushing the minority, he has gone out of his way to aid opposition leaders when they found themselves in difficulty with their own members or their employers. In general, he remains the most accessible of unionists, never too busy to say hello

to a visiting truck driver from Yakima or to accept a collect call from a shop steward in El Paso.

"This does not mean he has become a softy, taking the easy way as a means of fortifying his popularity. When fuel truck drivers at the New York International Airport ran away from their leaders recently and struck for a wage increase of \$1.50 an hour, Mr. Hoffa took the lead in bringing economic sanity back into the negotiations. He personally headed a committee that signed a contract, with the consent of the rank and file, providing increases of 34½ cents over a three-year period."

The article also pointed out that "the AFL-CIO ordered all its affiliates to shun alliances with the exiled Teamsters. Its president, George

Meany, made it plain that the giant truck union would never be welcomed back while Mr. Hoffa occupied the driver's seat.

"Experience has made evident the impracticability of treating the Hoffa union as an untouchable. Other unions are so dependent on its economic strength that they have found a hundred underground ways to make deals with it.

"The device that had appeared most likely to trammel, and perhaps unseat, the Teamster boss was the three-man Board of Monitors, now moving from ineffectuality toward extinction. The board was an unusual development in internal union policing and its record makes it improbable that any other union will ever undertake a similar experiment."





Refinery Organized

Another Teamster Breakthrough

ANOTHER major Teamster breakthrough in organizing the country's oil refineries made headlines last month when Local 283 scored a walkaway victory over the Oil-Chemical Atomic Workers union at the Aurora Gasoline Company in Detroit, Mich.

The organizational campaign which began some six months ago ended in an NLRB election that saw the IBT beat the OCAW by nearly three-to-one. Some 300 oil workers will now be represented in collective bargaining by the Teamsters.

Directing the Teamster organizing effort was Steve Schultz, president of Local 283.

"One of the major issues in the campaign," Schultz declared, "was job security. The people did not have any kind of security under the weak OCAW. They knew it, and they did something about it at the polls. The OCAW's answer to the issues involved was a smear attempt against the Teamsters' Union which the workers refused to buy."

Schultz said that the victory for Local 283 was assured "when President Hoffa took time out from his busy desk and addressed the oil workers in Detroit. They listened to him and they believed what he said. Our organization is very grateful for

the major role Jimmy played in the election victory."

The Detroit Teamster president said that the Aurora refinery was part of an intensive organizing program aimed at the heart of the refinery business. "There is a great need for collective bargaining improvement in this field," Schultz commented, "and more and more workers in this industry are turning to the Teamsters for that improvement. They are no longer interested in promises and weak unions. They are no longer interested in not sharing in the savings of automation, nor are they content with

paternalism that management hands out to the so-called independent unions. I believe that we will see the Teamsters make substantial gains in organizing this industry in the next 12 months."

Schultz had high praise for the staff of Local 283 and their work in the recent election. He paid special tribute to business representatives Ted Ralston and George Vitale.

Local 283 has scheduled a special contract proposal meeting of Aurora employes for the purpose of formulating the membership's demands for a new and improved labor agreement.

Petroleum Group Meets in Capital

(See photo, page 29)

A group of Central Conference local union leaders met in Washington last month climaxing four years of work by the group to reach uniform bargaining procedures with for-hire tank truck operators.

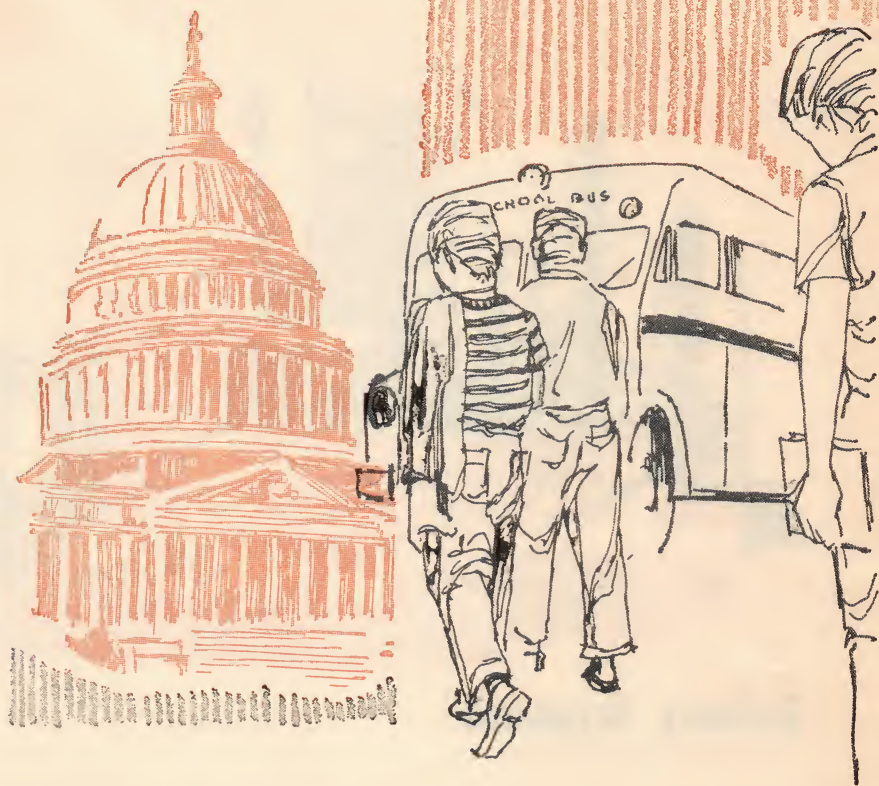
Heading up the Capital talks was Steve Schultz, Chairman of the Central Conference's Automotive and Petroleum Division.

The sessions at the Teamsters' Washington headquarters discussed the mechanics of rank-and-file membership participation in preliminary contract proposals based upon uniform contract provisions.

"When the proposals decided upon by our general committee are approved by the Teamster membership involved," Schultz disclosed, "our joint demands will be presented to the operators. We expect that we will be able to present our proposals sometime this month."

Schultz said that both the Southern and Eastern Conference have been invited to participate in the joint program.

THE CASE FOR FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION



FEDERAL aid to education is an expression that evokes heated passion from educators, politicians, labor leaders, businessmen, and the rank and file school teacher. You are either strongly in favor of Federal aid or you are strongly opposed. There appears to be no middle ground.

Federal activity in contributing financially to aid states and local communities is not a new issue, however. It is an established practice that has been going on since the founding of the United States of America. The controversy has come in recent years.

Way back in 1785, the Continental Congress passed legislation, not without opposition, to establish a program

of Federal aid to education. This was the beginning of what today we call "land grant colleges." The Federal land grant program was established to encourage the creation of public education facilities in the then frontier areas of the West.

Over the years, there have been many programs passed by Congress establishing Federally-financed educational programs. Perhaps the greatest and most outstanding Federal program was the 1944 Servicemen's Readjustment Act, which is better known as the GI Bill of Rights.

There have been many others, such as the Federal School Lunch Act, the School milk program, vocational training, and the most recent and the largest ever passed by Congress, the National Defense Education Act of 1958. However, this was primarily designed for colleges, not elementary or high schools.

These programs clearly establish the fact that the Federal government has, since the founding of this nation, assumed a responsibility to enter into the field of public education as a matter of national policy.

Authorities on the Constitution contend that Federal responsibility to participate in the education of American children is extremely clear. The Constitution states: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the

United States." (Article I, Section 8.) This is better known as the Constitutional "welfare clause."

The mention of "providing for the common defense" of the United States in this section has taken on greater meaning in recent years. This is because of scientific gains made by Communist Russia, particularly the great success they have made towards conquering outer space.

Teamster President James R. Hoffa has said, "I do not believe that we should do something just because the Russians do it, but the fact that the Russians are making their young people take heavy courses in science, while we do not have the facilities to



Too many of these . . .



. . . not enough of these.

offer the same courses to our young people, is enough of an indication that the Federal government must do something to stimulate our educational program. It would be suicide for us to allow our children of today to become inferior to the Russian children of today one generation from now."

Hoffa explained that he is opposed to a huge Federal bureaucracy controlling the nation's educational facilities from Washington, but he added that "the Federal government must do something in the field of education to get the state governments off their hands, particularly with regard to teachers' salaries and classroom facilities."

Senator James Murray and Congressman Lee Metcalf, both from Montana, introduced legislation at the beginning of the present Congress that would avoid the bureaucracy that Hoffa speaks of, and which worries many other Americans.

The Murray-Metcalf bill, officially called the School Support Act of 1959, specifically states that "no department, agency, or officer, or employee of the United States shall exercise any direction, supervision or control over policy determination, personnel, curriculum, program of instruction, or the administration of any school or school system."

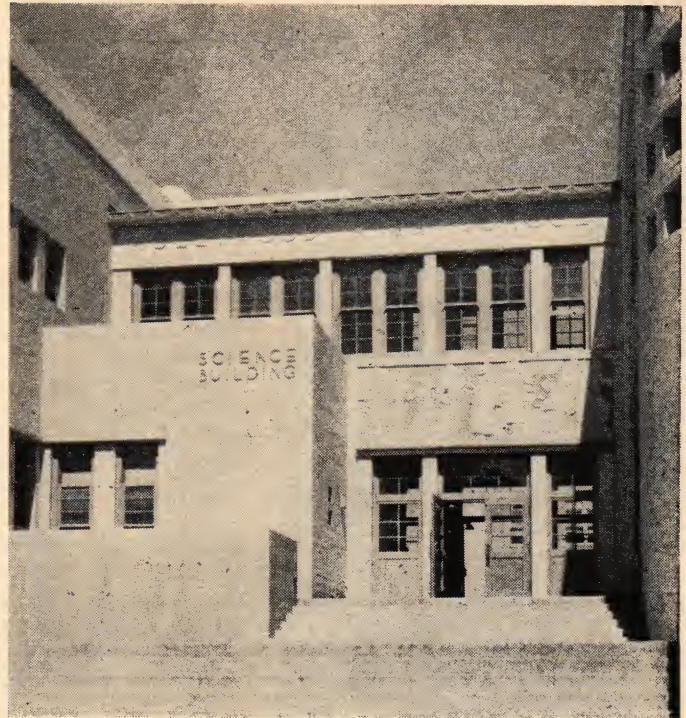
Murray's bill in the Senate was cosponsored by 30 Senators, including Republicans as well as Democrats. Over 30 members of the House introduced bills identical to Metcalf's bill. This indicates that there was wide support for Federal aid to education, but a small group of Southern Democrats and reactionary Republicans have been able to prevent Congress from taking positive action.

The Murray-Metcalf bill would provide Federal contributions for teachers salaries and new school construction in the following manner:

The Federal government would spend \$25.00 for each public school student between the ages 5 to 17 in 1960, \$50.00 in 1961, \$75.00 in 1962, and \$100.00 annually thereafter.

The money would be distributed by the Office of Education, a Federal agency, on the basis of school population. At the end of the second year's Federal contribution, the Office of Education would reduce the contribution to the various states on the basis of a formula called a "school effort index."

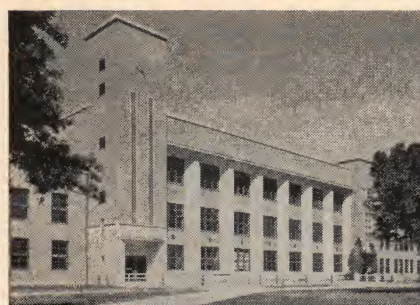
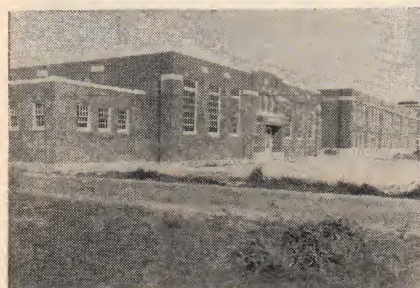
This "index" would be computed on



Trademark of the epic struggle between East and West is science. With federal aid to education U. S. position in technological race would be improved greatly.

Even big, modern high schools like this one quickly became crowded, and communities are having hard time just maintaining standards, when what the nation needs is ever-higher standards.





As photos above shows, we are building more and more schools. But evidence is we're still far behind needs. Only through federal aid will we catch up.

the basis of the state's contribution to the public school system, the number of school-age children, and the personal income of the parents of the children. This is designed to insure that the states needing Federal aid the most would receive greater assistance than those states not needing Federal aid as badly.

There are several very serious problems that emphasize the necessity of Federal aid to education. They include the following:

—The number of school-age children increased by 46% between 1946 and 1958, while the total population of the United States increased by only 23% during the same period of time.

—Although new class room construction is proceeding at record-breaking peaks, this is being more than offset by the increase in the growth of youngsters of school age, and the increasing futility of using out-dated school facilities that no longer meet the requirements of modern education.

—There is an ever increasing shortage of qualified teachers because of the meager wages paid to the teaching profession (school teachers have a company-type union in the National Education Association, but it has achieved very little success in increasing teachers' wages).

—Because of the ridiculously low wages paid to teachers, the best teaching prospects go into other professions where they can make a decent living (recently a professor at the ivy-covered Williams College in New England returned to the Teamsters as an over-the-road driver because he could double his salary at Williams).

—Because the wages for school teachers are so very low, and because the best prospective teachers take better paying jobs, the subject matter taught to the nation's youth cannot be improved because the available teaching material is not capable of presenting it to the student.

—The best wages for school teachers are obtained by teaching in high schools, and as a result there is a shortage of teachers for the lower-paying grade schools and junior high schools where, according to the teachers themselves, the young people of America form their basic attitudes.

One significant factor constantly overlooked is that today's young people, unlike the parent of today, generally complete their high school education. Today's parents more than

likely grew up during the Great Depression, were forced to quit school, and go to work driving a truck or working in a warehouse.

Of these several problems, the two most important areas of our public education system that are inadequate, and where the Federal government could assist or encourage the states to improve, are teachers' wages and school facilities.

It is a sorry comment that in the richest nation the world has ever known only 20% of all the teachers in the nation make as much as \$5,000 a year. Truckdrivers' helpers will soon be, and some are already in the vicinity of \$5,000 a year.

If this is startling, it will be even more startling to learn that 17.5% of all the school teachers in the nation earn less than \$3,500 a year.

Many of today's parents can probably remember when their school teacher warned them that if they didn't study they would end up being a truck driver. However, the school teacher can no longer make that statement. Truckdrivers make up to \$15,000 a year, and the average is about \$8,000.

Alaska and New York are the states that pay the highest wages to school teachers, \$6,400 in the former, and \$6,200 in the latter. The two states paying the lowest wages are, as expected, Mississippi and Arkansas. These are two of the most anti-labor and anti-Negro areas of the nation.

Dr. Arthur Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, has stated publicly on several occasions that a 100% increase in teachers' salaries within the next five to ten years is "a reasonable national goal."

The National Education Association, which is among the employers paying the lowest wages in Washington, has stated that teachers should receive a 60% increase in wages.

That there is a dangerous and growing shortage of classroom facilities to handle the growing school population is no longer a question. The question is whether the Federal government should assist the states to provide these badly needed facilities.

The Office of Education in its most recent survey of public schools indicated that there were 1,843,000 public school students in "excess of normal school capacity." There are approximately 34-million public school students, which means over 5% of these students are forced into

overly-crowded classroom conditions, which hinders the education of all students, not just those considered excess.

In 1959, there were 68,400 classrooms constructed, even though the Office of Education's survey indicated that 140,500 were needed. This latter total was broken down as follows: 65,300 new classrooms for increased enrollments, and 72,200 to replace unsafe and otherwise unsatisfactory classrooms.

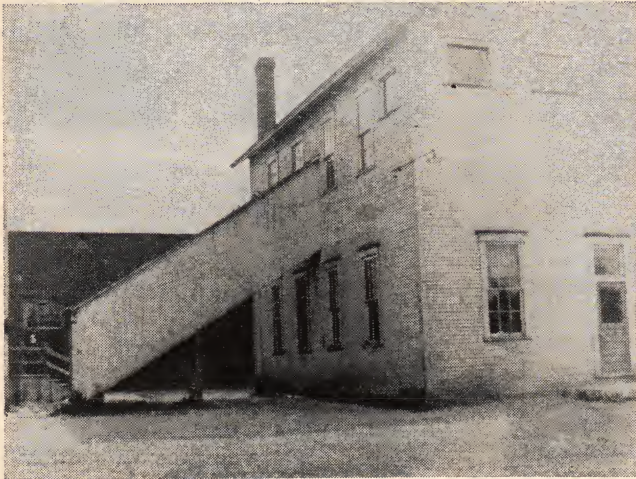
The necessity to abandon older schools as unsafe was unfortunately demonstrated by the tragic fire at a Catholic elementary school in Chicago in December of 1958.

This also serves to bring into focus the necessity to assist the parochial and private schools with Federal funds, whether there is a Catholic or Protestant in the White House come next January. To better illustrate this necessity, a person need only imagine the school conditions if the parochial and private schools are gradually forced to close their doors because of ever-increasing costs of properly maintaining their schools.

The Murray-Metcalf bill would remedy these two most serious problems affecting public school. Their proposed bill would specify that none of the money allocated to the states could be used for any purpose other

than teachers salaries and new classroom construction.

Unfortunately, the Murray-Metcalf bill is deadlier than a doornail this year. However, it is certain that a similar bill containing the same principles will be introduced in the new 87th Congress when it convenes in January. Both Vice President Richard Nixon and Senator John Kennedy have endorsed the principle of Federal aid to education. Whichever moves to the White House come January 1961 will have to deal with the same opposing coalition of Southern Democrats and reactionary Republicans to get Federal aid to education legislation enacted into law.



Employment High, But Survey Shows Too Many Americans Still Jobless

Employment and unemployment changes were mainly seasonal between June and July, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced, but noted a better than seasonal pickup in construction employment, despite job cutbacks in the steel industry.

Total employment, at 68.7 million, continued at a record high, but was not substantially changed from June, Mitchell said.

Teamster General President James R. Hoffa has stated on several occasions that, despite the all-time record of employment, there are still too many American workers unemployed. Hoffa has supported the Depressed Areas bill in Congress as an example of how the Federal Government can create new employment by increasing Federal investments in the public sector of the national economy. Such investments do not cost the taxpayers, but are generally repaid to the government with interest.

Unemployment dropped by 400,000 to 4.0 million as many youngsters who sought work in June found jobs by July. The overall reduction was about usual for that period, and the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment, at 5.4 percent, was not significantly different from the 5.5 percent rate of the month before.

While unemployment among teenagers dropped back sharply—by 550,000—unemployment among adults rose moderately for the second month as jobs were cut in durable goods in-

dustries, mainly autos and steel. State insured unemployment, which does not include new entrants into the job market, rose by nearly 150,000 from mid-June to 1.7 million in mid-July. This increase was somewhat more than seasonal.

The number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer was unchanged over the month at 800,000, half that of the 1958 level and about the same as in 1959. The number unemployed less than 5 weeks fell sharply, dropping by 800,000 to 1.9 million in July. The June figure on short-term unemployment had been unusually high because of the large influx of youngsters into the labor market.

Teenagers this summer appeared to be finding jobs at about the same rate as a year ago. About 13 percent of those in the labor market were unemployed, the same proportion as in July 1959.

The average factory workweek moved down by 0.2 hours—a normal change for that time of year—to 39.8 hours. Average weekly earnings of factory production workers dipped by 46 cents to \$91.14 as hourly earnings held steady at \$2.29.

The civilian labor force declined by 300,000, partly because of the seasonal withdrawal of school teachers from the labor market during the summer recess. However, at 72.7 million, the labor force was 1.1 million higher than a year earlier, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, which were not in last year's figures.

Governor Raps Portland Paper

Governor Mark Hatfield of Oregon made it plain in a recent address to the Oregon State Federation of Labor that he was displeased with management's position in the now 10-month old Portland newspaper dispute.



Gov. Hatfield

He told Federation delegates that "it is discouraging when one side refuses to discuss a settlement. This strike is a festering spot that damages the image of Oregon throughout the nation."

The Oregon Governor obviously referred to his repeated offer to help settle the strike which has been turned down by management of the Oregon Journal and Oregonian. The striking unions, on the other hand, have just as repeatedly invited the Governor's mediation.

Governor Hatfield's participation in three other major strike situations in Oregon resulted in prompt settlement by both parties.

Experts Urge Seat Belt Use

Uncle Sam's safety experts are recommending the use of seat belts on all automobiles owned by the Federal Government. The endorsement of safety seat belts comes from the Federal Safety Council composed of safety representatives of 50 agencies and departments of the U. S. Government.

The Council made such a recommendation after nearly two decades of crash injury research at Cornell and other centers proved conclusively that seat belts can save upward of 5,000 lives annually by preventing car passengers from being hurled out of their vehicles in the event of a crash.

Portland 'Reporter' Slated To Become Daily This Fall

The Portland, Oregon "Reporter", a semi-weekly newspaper manned by union employes to compete with the two struck Oregon newspapers, is slated to become a daily publication early this fall, according to a recent report from Robert D. Webb, publisher of the "Reporter."

"The paper's expansion," Webb said, "is a direct result of the broad scale community acceptance and support the paper has received since it began publication last February."

The newspaper currently is supported by striking unions, but will be financed this fall by stock offered for public sale. Webb said that the newspaper will be an "independent, liberal publication."

Meanwhile, the strike against the Portland Oregonian and Oregon Journal is entering its tenth month with all unions in Oregon intensifying the strike effort.

Denver Local Wins 15-Year Battle

A 15-year battle between Teamster Local 537 and the Colorado Milk Transport Company was finally won by the IBT local union recently when company workers voted overwhelmingly to certify Local 537 as their bargaining representative in an NLRB election.

The company had formerly subscribed to the scab employee theory for many years, resulting in a long, running battle with the Denver Teamster organization. During many of the IBT local union's organizational campaigns, the issues wound up in court.

Nearly 50 drivers were involved in the recent Teamster election victory.

Local 544 Active In DRIVE Program

Local 544 in Minneapolis is moving ahead in the IBT's nation-wide political program and is employing its shop stewards as grass roots approach to the Teamsters' DRIVE.

"Already," says Fred Snyder, secretary of Local 544, "we have distributed DRIVE political handbooks to our stewards and have enjoyed marked success in our DRIVE keying campaign with our members."

The local union holds political education sessions after each general membership meeting with political candidates as guest speakers. Later, the union plans to screen candidates looking forward to endorsement.

Living Costs Keep Climbing

The Consumer Price Index took another jump upward in June, exceeding May's index by some 0.2 per cent, according to the August 1 report of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The rise centered around food with pork accounting for nearly all of the increase with the help of fresh fruit prices.

Gasoline prices moved up from a slight spring decline and rents resumed their mild uptrend.

Nearly 600,000 American workers will receive wage increases on the basis of the June index. Some 200,000 workers, mostly under Teamster jurisdiction, will receive cost-of-living allowances of 2-cents per hour.

Kennedy Record Renders Him 'Unworthy' of Office, Says Hoffa



President Hoffa

"Bobby Kennedy is a young, dim-witted, curly-headed smart aleck," and his brother Senator John Kennedy "is unworthy of the trust to be President of the United States," Teamster General President James R. Hoffa declared last month.

Speaking to a meeting of 1,000 cheering members of Teamsters Local 676, Hoffa attacked the record of Senator Kennedy, calling him the chief designer of the notoriously anti-labor Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill.

Hoffa said that the Kennedy brothers, in a deal with Walter Reuther and some other AFL-CIO

officials, singled out the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for abuse because "we are the most successful and militant union in America."

To substantiate his statement, Hoffa pointed to the fact that he was called to testify before the anti-labor McClellan Committee 62 times. This was many more times than any other individual. Hoffa never once pleaded the Fifth Amendment in response to questions from committee members.

Hoffa said that Jack Kennedy was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and was given \$1,000,000 on his 21st birthday. The money came from the Senator's father, who amassed a \$400,000,000 fortune from his liquor, real estate, and other vast financial interests.

Renewing his charge that Kennedy is responsible for the union-busting Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin labor law, Hoffa called it the "worst piece of labor legislation ever passed by Congress."

He pointed out that he had offered on several occasions to purchase one hour of prime television time to debate the Kennedy labor law with the Senator, but on each occasion Kennedy declined.

Gibbons States Case Against Bias

Teamster Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons has emphasized that racial and religious bias and discrimination are not tolerated within the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Gibbons said that he found it necessary to repeat and emphasize this policy because Democratic Presidential candidate Jack Kennedy and his brother, Bobbie Kennedy, attempt to accuse anti-Kennedy-for-President groups of being anti-Catholic.

Gibbons pointed out that the U. S. Constitution by even the most conservative tests specifies that there should be no "religious test" applied to any candidate for President.

He cited the fact that several of the nations in the Western world are headed by Catholics. Specifically, he cited the following:

—Dr. Konrad Adenauer, a Roman

Catholic, who is the leader of West Germany;

—General Charles DeGaulle, a Roman Catholic, who is the leader of a rejuvenated Republic of France;

—General Franco, a Roman Catholic, who is the leader of the Spanish nation, even though he is a fascist;

—Prime Minister Fanfani, a Roman Catholic, is the leader of the Italian people—the nation that claims the Vatican City.

"There is nothing wrong with a Roman Catholic being President of the United States and that is not the basis of our opposition to Jack Kennedy. The rank-and-file Teamster members do not feel that Kennedy is worthy of the trust that goes with being President of the United States."

Gibbons also added that criticism of Kennedy "is no more anti-Catholic, than it is an endorsement of Vice President Nixon."

UNEMPLOYMENT

It Remains a Critical National Issue; Is It a Problem That Our Free Enterprise System Cannot Solve? A Senate Expert On the Problem Answers the Question

Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota was chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Unemployment, which conducted hearings in nearly a score of American cities, and heard testimony from over 100 expert witnesses. Last month, Sid Zagri, director of the Teamsters' Department of Legislation and Political Education, interviewed the Senator. The following are excerpts from that televised question and answer interview.

Q. Unemployment figures have exceeded four million during the month of June. The steel industry is producing at seventy percent of capacity, and today there are 400,000 less factory jobs than there were three years ago despite increases in production during the same period. Senator McCarthy, do you feel that this problem of four million unemployed will become a greater problem as the months go by or is this something that is seasonal and of only temporary significance?

A. No, this figure of four million is not a temporary figure, but it's a rather grave indicator that we do have new problems with regard to employment in the economy of the United States. The record since the end of World War II, I think, is rather significant as an indicator of the trend. When you have this kind of trend indicated it means that we have to look to other causes and other possible solutions to unemployment from those that we accepted in the period before World War II back during the thirties when, of course, we had the great problem of unemployment.

Q. Is this one of the reasons your special committee was set up—because there was a feeling that there was some unique factors to be considered?

A. Yes. That's right. The economists and the specialists in labor problems and the leaders in the labor movement and industrialists, too, who were concerned about this problem

had acknowledged that there were unemployment aspects today that needed special attention. The economists have begun to speak about a structural unemployment—a kind of unemployment which in their judgment seems to be, well, in a sense built into the system—not necessarily built into it but at least it is manifest as being a part of the economic system.

Q. Are you saying that there is something inherent in our free enterprise system which makes unemployment inevitable?

A. Well, not necessarily, but I think that they would say that as the system is now operated, the conjunc-



Senator McCarthy

tion of forces is such that it causes this kind of growing unemployment to which we have referred.

Q. Well, now, in Sweden or France or in some of the other European countries where the free enterprise system prevails, do they have the type of unemployment problems that we do?

A. Well, most of those countries, of course, do not have quite as highly a developed free enterprise system as we have. They don't have quite as efficient a system as we have. Automation hasn't proceeded to quite the same point as it has in this country. But the fact is that the unemployment problems in most of the Western European countries in terms of percentages have not been as serious as they have been in the United States in the post-war period.

Q. Speaking of automation, I notice that Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois has introduced a bill which will be heard before Senate Judiciary which would eliminate as a bargaining issue the question of the elimination of jobs. In other words, under his bill management would have sole power to eliminate jobs. Did this problem come up before your Committee?

A. Well, the problem of automation did come up. You're familiar generally, I think, with what's happened in major industries like the coal industry, for example, where the individual worker today, I think, is producing something like twelve times as much as the individual worker produced some 10 or 15 years ago. In the case of the automobile industry the number of employees today is half of what it was some eight or ten years ago, or at least in the pre-war period, yet the production has increased. Automation has a great effect but this is not really new in the history of the American

economy. I think the tradition is well established that organized labor, or just labor—the working man—must retain some right to bargain about the discontinuation of jobs or job description not because this right, if we use the word *right*, is going to be used to prevent economic growth because we've had great economic growth. You must give to the working man some protection so that in the transition period to automation at least the hardships and the suffering which result to him and to the community of which he is a part will be somewhat modified.

Q. Haven't some plans resulted in collective bargaining which would take care of this transition to automation by setting up funds for re-training and also for the gradual elimination of the job rather than abrupt elimination?

A. Yes; that's right. You have something of that in the automobile industry especially when the factory is moved from one area to another. They attempt to give to workers, the older ones at least, the right to retire earlier if they don't wish to move on and take a job in the new place. Actually the Europeans have pioneered in this sort of thing. I don't know how effective it will be but at least they have shown a willingness to do something about it. This is one way to make an accommodation to the effects of automation but it's something which must be bargained for.

Q. Now this question of the older worker who is too young to die but too old to work. When he is 45, the company refuses to hire him. What do you do about him in terms of this pension program? With pension programs at early ages—will this not be a further discouragement in the hiring of these older workers?

A. Well, I suppose that it would. This, of course, is a problem that was given special attention by Senator McNamara's Committee which studied the special problems of the aging in industry, and not only in industry but in our economy and in our society. He made a number of recommendations which I think should receive the attention of Congress. As far as unemployment is concerned we found that at the higher rates, the really older people suffered some, but because of seniority rights and principally because of the efforts of organized labor, relatively speaking the older people were not suffering from unemployment in much greater measure than those in the



Automation: Contributing Factor.

middle-aged group. Those who have most difficulty in getting jobs or in retaining jobs are the younger workers, those who come out of high school or even out of college.

Q. Would not the older worker who is displaced by automation—wouldn't he have great difficulty in re-training?

A. Yes, that's right. He'd have difficulty in getting reemployed, but the system as it has been built up gives him greater protection in the job so that when the cut-back comes—as you know, in the labor movement—the older man with seniority rights holds on.

Q. Of course, this would be true when you have a collective bargaining contract protecting him.

A. That's right, for the most part. The overall statistics show that if they were dismissed they had trouble getting reemployed, at least in the kind of job that has job rights, pension rights, and health insurance, and so on. But so far as the overall picture was concerned, we found that the younger people were unemployed in greater percentage than the older or than the average and that the rate among Negroes and among minority groups, particularly among Negroes, was much higher than the average. Also, we found that in the race groups there was a great deal of what we might call

under-employment, not only in the sense of their working full time—

Q. This under-employment on the part of Negroes—is this due to a policy of discrimination in industry, or is this because of the lack of training or skills? What would you say was the prime problem here?

A. Well, there are two things, I think. One is the lack of skills. But we find that with many of them, when we speak of under-employment, it is a matter of them being employed in jobs which are far below what they are qualified and able to perform. This is clearly related and associated with race. We found the same thing, that is, the rate of unemployment, among women, was much higher than the average. There are a number of factors bearing upon this, of course. As you know, they are not organized and many of them work part-time, so they'd be listed as unemployed when they might otherwise not be working.

Q. If we are under-employing our manpower resources, what effect will this have on our competitive position, say, with the Soviet Union in world markets where they are employing to full capacity their manpower?

A. Well, they would have the advantage over us to the extent that we are under-employing people, using men who are skilled technicians or

men of intelligence, people who could produce more or produce more important contributions in our economy or in our society. Of course, we are not using our full potential.

Q. Would this be solely a government responsibility or would this be a joint government-labor-management?

A. Well, we'd like to involve labor and management certainly. It really kind of gets to the question of apprenticeship, you know. And apprenticeship, as was known in the early history of this country, required the full responsibility of the employer. The Labor movement has moved into the field and, of course, the government has moved into it too, so a really effective program would involve some kind of common and cooperative effort among the three.

Q. I notice that you introduced at this session of Congress an unemployment insurance bill which presently is in the Senate Labor Committee, I believe.

A. Yes, it will be in the Senate.

Q. Could you tell us briefly what this bill would do?

A. Well, yes I think I can. The bill was drafted after we had conducted these hearings in some ten or fifteen different cities. We'd heard the economists; we'd heard the spokesmen for labor, the spokesmen for management, and almost anyone else who could speak with any competence. We concluded that the existing unemployment compensation program is inadequate in almost every respect. In the first place, the coverage is not adequate in terms of the number of people who are covered. There are some 13 million people, workers who have no coverage at all. That the coverage is inadequate in terms of the amount, as a matter of fact, the coverage in terms of the amount paid is not as good now as it was back in 1939.

Q. You mean because of the inflation?

A. Well, inflation and some general changes in the law. In '39, for example, the number of states in which the weekly benefits amounted to over seventy percent of wages was 16, 16 states were paying over seventy percent. Today, in 1959, there isn't a single state in which there is coverage of seventy percent.

Q. Maybe this is because your wages have increased. . . .

A. But relatively speaking . . .

Q. Is this the same ratio?



The lines still form.

A. This would be the same ratio if they were paying you seventy percent of whatever the wage, the average weekly wage was. Now they are not doing it any more. In 1939 there were sixteen states in which the . . . weekly benefit amounted to from sixty to sixty-nine percent of the average weekly wage. Today, there's one state, which is as good as there were 16 back in 1939 . . .

Q. Well, how would your bill cure this situation?

A. Well, our bill proposes that the national standard which would say that the individual . . . the national standard would be that you get at least fifty percent of the average weekly wage.

Q. Apparently you share President Eisenhower's confidence in the states' ability or willingness to go along with these recommendations.

A. Well, there's nothing in the records, really, to create such confidence. As a matter of fact, even since '52 when the President began to make these recommendations there have been only a few states to have responded, Michigan and a few states of that kind, and in most cases the relative situation with regard to unemployment is worse than it was in 1953 when the President first began to recommend national standards; and it seems to me that this, for purely practical point of view, should be sufficient cause for us to act at the national level.

Q. Senator McCarthy, you make a very persuasive case for your bill but what's happening to the bill; what has happened during this session of Congress?

A. Well, nothing really. The last time we had a go with a bill something like this was in 1958. That resulted only in a controversy between the Administration and some critics, and between the labor movement and some industrialists; and former Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, then talked about something he called the rolling adjustment. I think Secretary of Labor James Mitchell said we're in a recession, and this was the new word recession.

Q. Is recession always the word used by the Administration in power?

A. Well, they hadn't used it up to that point. They'd denied there was even a recession until that point. Then we had the recommendations—emergency recommendations. We had the recommendation for emergency supplemental unemployment benefit program, and when that came up in Congress some of us attempted to improve and to perfect, or at least to correct the basic unemployment program, and we failed to do it; but since that time the recession, relatively speaking, has not been as serious and we've not been able to get the administration behind any program to establish national standards and we have not been able to muster enough support.

The Meaning of 'Hot Cargo'

"Hot cargo" is the tag applied to scab merchandise. It's the stuff a Teamster refused to haul in or out of a plant, while striking members of any union, termed it "hot."

Employers feared "hot cargo." Before it, they could force their employees out on strike, calmly wait until they were starved into submission, and came crawling back to beg for their jobs. Strikes didn't bother the boss, while he kept his goods moving.

Then along came "hot cargo"—the great equalizer. Truck drivers organized. When they saw a picket line—they stayed away. For the first time, strikers met the boss on equal terms.

Great things began to happen. More and more plants, factories, workers of all kinds began to organize. The employer didn't like it, but behind his employees stood the Teamsters, so wages began to go up, hours down, group insurance paid for by the boss came into being, vacations became longer, holidays increased, the union shop became an established fact.

Other things began to change too. Union members began to feel relaxed and secure. They ate better, dressed better, lived better. They were happy to forget the long, hard struggle to reach this feeling of security and well-being.

The employer didn't forget. When he got his first, small taste of foreign competition, he cried for a cut in American wages. He couldn't bring them down. A little thing like "hot cargo" stood in the way.

"Hot cargo" began to move into the solid South, and a lot of Southern gentlemen learned equality for the first time. That's when privilege really began to feel the push of democracy. That's when Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin moved in. That's when "hot cargo" got lost.

The boss is happy now. He doesn't fear a strike under the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law, because this law makes it unlawful for a Teamster to refuse to carry scab merchandise.

A blind man could see through the phoney McClellan investigation, and AFL-CIO leaders did. But they treasured their newly found respectability; they didn't want to risk their reputation; they wanted to escape unpleasantness. They bent the knee to McClellan.

They betrayed us then, but they betrayed themselves and organized labor far more. "Hot cargo" isn't respectable now, but then it never really was.

How will the Union leader who traded pseudo respectability for principle, explain "hot cargo" to the members of his Union, when the boss pushes them so hard, they must either strike or become something less than men?

No doubt, some of these leaders will find it easier to put the blame on the Teamsters Union. But there are other AFL-CIO leaders, who will be honest enough to face the situation squarely and admit we wouldn't have this "killer" law, if they had stood up with us, against all the newspapers, Congressmen driven by self-interest and that mysterious thing called "public opinion."

The attack on organized labor is far from being finished. "Hot cargo" is only the beginning. Big Business wants to make the Union Shop illegal, it wants to lower wages and all the rest. The attack is merely delayed until the 1960 elections are over, and our enemies may feel safely in power once more.

Just now, we're in power—you, the writer, everyone of us, who has a vote. Legislators, who only last year cried out for the blood of union leaders are strangely silent now. Some of them can even be heard asking for labor support in the coming election.

The labor vote is not quite so insignificant as it has been made out. We'll be wise to understand how immense is our power on Election Day. We'll be justified in using our power to vote our enemies out; all those who helped shackle us with Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin.

—From the Voice of 743

Strike Activity Lower This Year

WASHINGTON, D. C. — All measures of strike activity were lower in the first six months of 1960 than in 1959, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The number of work stoppages beginning in the half year declined to a relatively low postwar level—1,915, as compared with 2,036 in the first 6 months of 1959. The number of workers involved in new stoppages, at 670,000, was also low by postwar standards, dropping from 752,000 in the first half of 1959 and matching the low level reached in 1958.

Total idleness resulting from labor disputes starting in 1960 or continuing from 1959 amounted to about 9,750,000 man-days, a substantial decline from 12,700,000 in the corresponding 1959 period, which preceded the big steel strike. Strike idleness in the first half of 1960 accounted for 0.17 percent of estimated working time. During the postwar period, only 1957 and 1958 showed a lower half-year strike idleness ratio.

Approximately 425 stoppages, involving 190,000 workers, began in June 1960. Together with 225 stoppages continuing from May and in-

volving 95,000 workers, June stoppages resulted in 2,750,000 man-days of idleness. All of these measures were higher in June than in May or any earlier month this year. However, except for a slight increase in the number of workers involved in new stoppages, June 1960 levels were below those of June 1959.

Eight stoppages involving 5,000 or more workers—7 of which involved more than 10,000 workers—were in effect during June this year. These major stoppages accounted for about two-thirds of the workers involved in all June stoppages and about half of the man-days of idleness. Four of the 8 stoppages continued into July.

FARM Workers



LOOK TO TEAMSTERS



(Editor's Note: The following article was written by Bernie Brenner and appeared in "Better Farming Methods," one of the Nation's leading farm publications.)

Organized labor is beginning a serious, determined move to hang "union-member" buttons on millions of American farm workers and farmers.

The men behind this move are realistic, experienced union organizers. On some fronts they are already in a "hot war" organizing campaign. On others they are moving more cautiously with testing operations probing toward long-range goals. Overall, they are generally convinced that they are going to succeed.

One union operation under way right now is under the direction of the AFL-CIO. Another of at least equal importance is directed by the Teamsters Union and its President, Jimmy Hoffa.

The AFL-CIO has been dabbling in the field of organizing farm workers for years. It began stepping up its drive to sign up farm hands in the California fruit and vegetable industries more than a year ago. And just recently, the giant labor organization decided to really turn on the heat by setting up a special Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee to concentrate on the California situation.

If the California drive succeeds, you can expect the AFL-CIO's farm labor union to move out into other areas.



Hoffa, meanwhile, is approaching agriculture from two directions. He is eyeing both the farm worker and the small farmer as potential members of the already-powerful Teamsters Union.

Like the AFL-CIO, Hoffa already has an operating base in agriculture. In some respects, he is stronger. Hoffa's Teamster members drive many of the trucks which haul farm supplies and carry farm produce away from the land. And Teamster members also work in many of the canneries, processing plants, and dairy plants which handle perishable farm products.

But Hoffa's immediate base inside agriculture is closer to the farm than these pressure points. The Teamsters Union has already chartered several locals of dairy farmers and one important new local of New Jersey poultry farmers. As far as Hoffa is concerned, the crucial point at the moment is the success of this New Jersey Poultry Farmers Union, Local 530, at Vineland, N. J.

"This is a pilot case for us," says Hoffa. "If we can do something for these poultry farmers, we will branch out from there."

Since the announcement of the poultry local earlier this year, Hoffa says his office has received "hundreds" of requests from farmers all over the country who want to talk about solving their problems by forming labor unions. He says he has been telling them that the Teamsters are waiting to see how the New Jersey experiment works out before taking any further big steps.

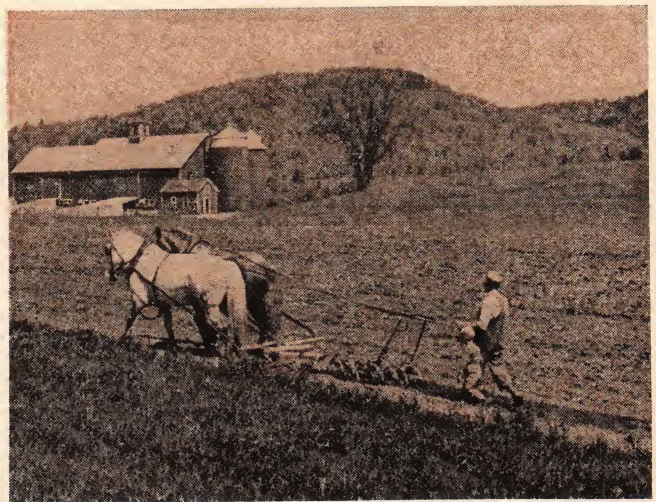
But the organization of small farmers is just one side of the Hoffa plan for unions in agriculture. The other side is unionization for hired farm labor. Here Hoffa thinks the future is clear, its outline already blueprinted by the technological revolution in agriculture.

As farms become bigger, fewer, and more highly mechanized, Hoffa plans to go after the workers who operate the machines.

"We're not talking about something that we're going to do tomorrow," the Teamsters boss says. "But the bigger farms and the skilled workers who operate machines are a natural fertile field for organization."

"You go down into the fields," Hoffa said in a recent interview, "and watch how they are picking cotton, and picking corn and lettuce, oranges, apples, peaches, and plums. You will find more and more technical, skilled workers working on farm machinery."

"They will become more permanent and we will organize them. And then in addition we'll organize the migratory workers."



Hoffa's aides say that any intensive Teamster drive to sign up farm workers will "come first where the product produced is perishable." This means you can expect the Teamsters to look first to the fruit and vegetable industries.

One reason for this strategy is that transportation, where the Teamsters already have the ability to put on heavy pressure, is vitally important in these industries. Another reason is the Teamster membership already signed up in many processing plants.

"We already represent about 200,000 fruit cannery workers in Western states," one Teamster official pointed out. "And the people who pick the fruit moving into these plants will be increasingly eager for the same union button, the Teamsters figure. Hoffa argues that many people who once hesitated at the idea of carrying a union card now realize that "if automation takes place they'll have no voice in how the displacement of labor takes place unless they have a union."

How about hired workers on the millions of "family farms" in the Midwest and Eastern parts of the country? These workers would be among the last targets for union organization on Hoffa's timetable.

"Most small farmers operate their own machinery. So there will probably be no Teamster attempt to organize the dirt farmer's employees until automation has brought more savings into the industry," Hoffa says.

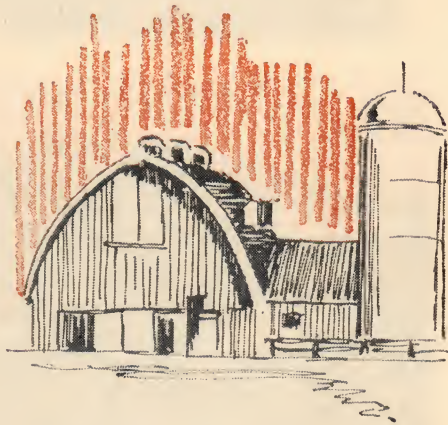
But small farmers themselves—like the New Jersey poultry group and several Teamster locals of dairy farmers—may be Teamster targets long before the union goes after their employees.

The key to Teamsters' success in this field, Hoffa figures, may be the union's success is getting a number of changes in Federal and State laws. "What we're after," says Hoffa "is amendment of the Capper-Volstead Act to allow farmers themselves to bargain collectively for prices through a union."

Hoffa's aides say this bargaining right was allowed in the old Clayton Act but was apparently nullified by the later Capper-Volstead Act. Up to now, they say, no union has tried to test the issue "but the Teamsters eventually are going to make a test." If the Teamsters can establish their right to represent farmers in price bargaining, these aides say, the path will be open for full-scale organization of small farmers.

Hoffa, one of the most controversial figures in the labor movement, a man whose record has come under bitter attack from Senate labor investigators, insists that consumers would have nothing to fear from Teamster organization of farm industries.

The Teamsters can balance demands for their members with the welfare of consumers, he maintains. "We don't believe in pricing the consumer into economic chaos."



LABOR DEPARTMENT STUDY SHOWS FARM MINIMUM WAGE FEASIBLE

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell released the transcript of a research and development study group which shows that a Federal minimum wage for hired farm workers is "both feasible and desirable."

He said the study clearly demonstrates that a minimum wage in agriculture would substantially benefit farm workers and the agricultural economy, without serious adverse effects, if its coverage and wage rate levels are set within appropriate limits.

"Improvements can be achieved by applying the minimum wage only to

larger farms, which although they constitute a small percentage of farm employers, hire a substantial portion of the hired farm workers in the United States," Mitchell said.

Teamster President James R. Hoffa has advocated a minimum wage for farm workers for some time. Hoffa is also interested in improving the working conditions of farm laborers.

The Secretary said the two-volume, 525-page report on a study which he set into motion last year examines in detail the problems and probable effects of extending the Federal minimum wage to farm workers.

He stated:

"To appraise the desirability of a minimum wage in agriculture requires, as was done in the study, an examination of what a minimum wage is intended to do, and what results may reasonably be expected if a minimum wage is applied in agriculture. It involves also a consideration of how a minimum wage may interact with other public programs affecting farm wages and the hired farm labor force, and other relevant public policies. The study provides a basis for appraisal of net benefit that may be looked for from legislative action, and a starting point for reasoned and objective discussion and decision on the public policy at issue.

"Because of the complexity of the task, the report does not attempt to pinpoint specific recommendations on the many problems involved. It discusses these questions on the basis of pertinent available data and past experience with minimum wage legislation. The data of primary importance in the consideration of scope were special tabulations by the Department of Commerce from the 1954 Census of Agriculture. The primary data on wages were from the 1959 enumerative survey by the Department of Agriculture."

Mitchell said he hopes the study will be a basis for consideration of specific legislation by the next Congress.



TEAMSTER TURNS TOUGH for T.V.

swirled under the hoofs of the big bay stallion that dropped to a walk at a soft command from its rider. The rider's left hand caressed the reins, his right never moved more than a few inches from the butt of his gun. The gunfighter shifted his weight slightly as he neared the Deputy. His pale blue eyes ripped into the lawman's thoughts, forcing the fear into the open.

The Deputy knew that this was it—the time to live or the time to die—and he knew the manner of both.

This is the kind of a tense situation that Mark Norton, a member of Local 640 in Los Angeles, will find himself in a good many times from now on. Not in real life, of course, but on film and sound track where the magic of movie-making brings back the legends and history of the early West.

Norton, a rugged six-foot-three, 175-pounder, was discovered by the famous Hollywood actor Henry Hull. Hull hailed Norton's cab on his way to the Revue Studios recently, and after carefully looking over his driver decided that he might fill the casting bill for the new Tate TV series his son, Shelly Hull, is producing.

The younger Hull agreed with his father and signed Mark up for a role as a gunfighter in the upcoming series.

Norton, who was born in the swamps of Florida 39 years ago, is playing in trump when it comes to the outdoors. Long trips into the dense swamps on hunting trips made him a crack shot with both rifle and handgun at an early age.

His career on film promises to be most successful, for already he has six television credits and is being considered for the main lead in another new series called "The Outlaw".

Teamster Norton gets pointers from Veteran Actor Henry Hull.

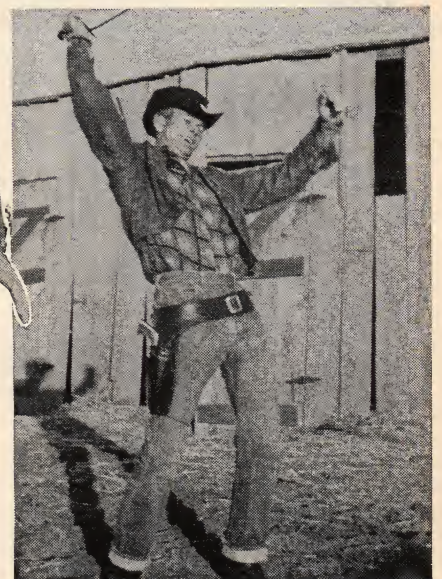


Everybody in town knew he was coming—the man with death in his right hand—the man with the fast gun.

A Deputy Marshal waited in the street and wished he wasn't there. "Why couldn't the Marshal be here," he thought, "He knows how to handle these things, and besides, he's a lot faster than I am."

The street was clear. A cluster of heads at an upstairs window in the hotel and uneasy, low conversation behind the swinging doors of the saloon gave the town its only sign of life.

At the end of the street the dust





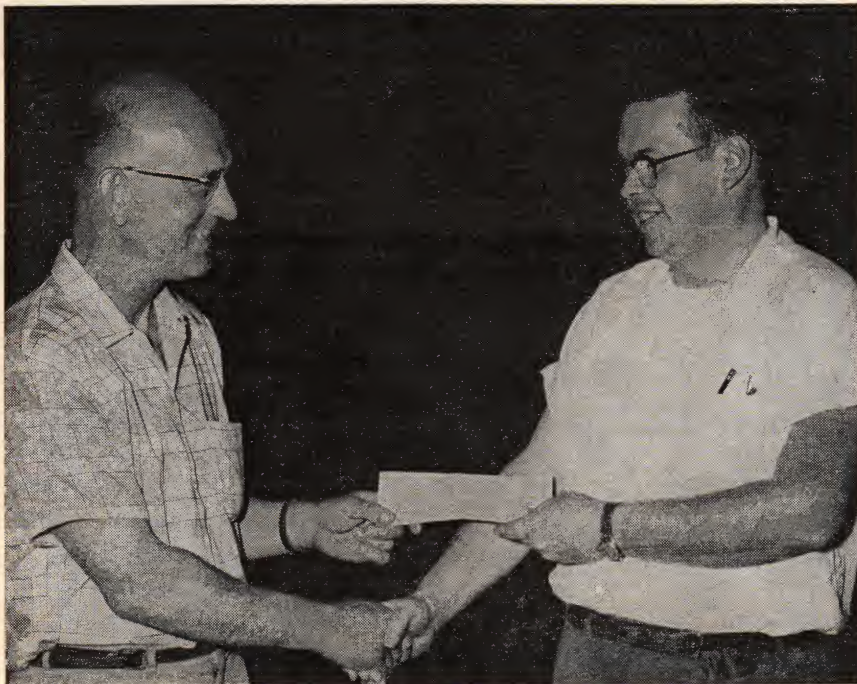
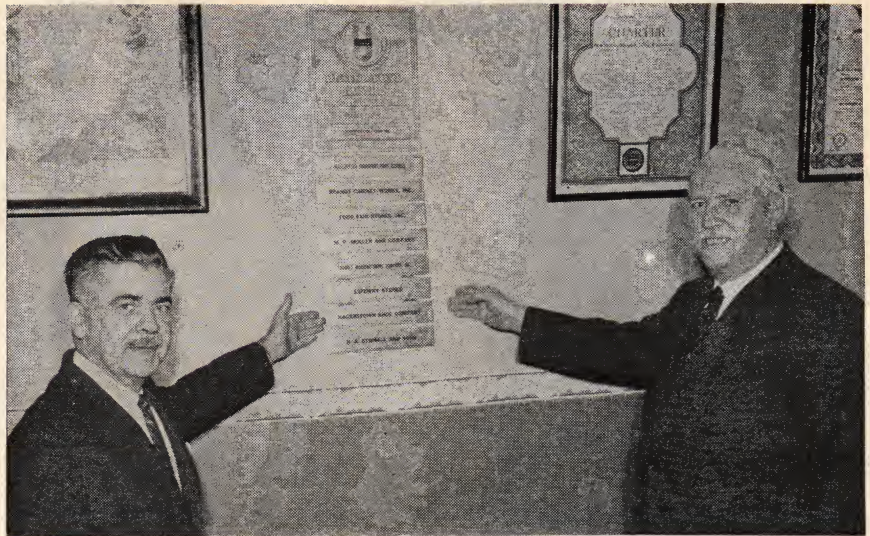
For 35 of his 40 years as an employee of Pioneer Ice Cream Division, the Borden Co., John Toomey served as shop steward and committeeman. When he retired recently, his fellow members of Local 757, New York, tendered him a testimonial dinner. Peter Clark, Vice President, Local 757, Shop Steward Jerry Cartolano, Edward Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 757, John Toomey, Joseph P. Heffernan, President, Local 757, Jerry O'Keefe, Advisory Board Member, Local 757, Arthur Fallon, Trustee, Local 757, Joseph Stattner, Advisory Board Member, Local 757, and John Kelly, Recording Secretary, Local 757.

Picture Parade



Teamster Local 945 in Clifton, New Jersey, has sent more than 4,000 pounds of food and clothing to Negro families suffering an economic boycott in Fayette and Heywood counties, Tenn. In trailer is John Accore. Standing from left are Arthur Holloway, Mary Cox, Michael Ardis, president of Local 945; his brother Fred Ardis and Carl Duva, general organizer for the New Jersey union.

Labor union groups were honored for the first time by the United Fund in Hagerstown, Md., for 100 per cent member participation. E. W. Butler (right), secretary-treasurer, Local 992, accepted the award from United Fund President Edward Cooley. (Story on Page 2).



Teamster member Robert Fryer of Local 463, Philadelphia, Penna., was honored by the Borough of Norristown, Penna., on July 30th when that night was designated as "Bob Fryer Night". As a gesture of appreciation for the work done by Mr. Fryer in the field of Adult Recreation in the Borough of Norristown, he was presented with a purse contributed by the twenty-seven teams and almost 700 adult athletes over whom he has had jurisdiction as director of the softball and basketball leagues in Norristown for the past twelve years. Presentation of the purse was made by Leroy Lewis, Director of the Norristown Recreation Program, between games of a double header played at Roosevelt Field in Norristown.



Central Conference local union leaders at meeting in Washington to iron out uniform bargaining demands for for-hire tank truck operators. Steve Shultz, chairman of the Central Conference Automotive and Petroleum Division, presided. (Story on Page 13).



HEADQUARTERS

Guest Book

As a regular feature, the International Teamsters will list monthly the names of IBT representatives, throughout the country who visit their Washington headquarters.

August 1, 1960

R. J. Coor, L.U. 701, New Jersey
R. L. Hendricks, Jr., L.U. 299,
Lincoln Park, Mich.

August 4, 1960

Arthur (Red) Gross, L.U. 249,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nicholas Sansotta, L.U. 249, Pitts-
burgh, Pa.
Titus McCue, L.U. 249, Pittsburgh,
Pa.
John B. Dasta, L.U. 249, Pitts-
burgh, Pa.
Patrick C. Doyle, L.U. 25, Boston,
Mass.
C. L. Suland, L.U. 426, Baltimore,
Md.

August 12, 1960

Andrew Savage, L.U. 807, New
Jersey
Joseph Norwood, L.U. 309, New
Jersey
Phil Schiller, Hollywood

August 15, 1960

John A. Dunn, L.U. 390, Miami,
Fla.
Paulita Songer, L.U. 186, Santa
Barbara, Calif.
Louis F. Peick, L.U. 705, Chicago,
Ill.
James E. O'Hara, L.U. 705,
Chicago, Ill.
John Baggott, L.U. 782, Maywood,
Ill.
Wm. Jamas, L.U. 705, Chicago, Ill.
A. LaPha, L.U. 705, Chicago, Ill.
Loran W. Robbins, L.U. 135,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Gene San Soucie, L.U. 135, In-
dianapolis, Ind.

Marcus Jaedel, L.U. 89, Louisville,
Ky.
Joseph Burrell, L.U. 89, Louisville,
Ky.
N. C. Murrin, L.U. 364, South
Bend, Ind.
Earl Smith, L.U. 975, St. Paul,
Minn.
E. E. Hughes, L.U. 371, Rock
Island, Ill.
Ray Flick, L.U. 977, Minneapolis,
Minn.
Don Enchson, L.U. 975, St. Paul,
Minn.
Steve Schultz, L.U. 283, Detroit,
Mich.
Floyd Hanson, L.U. 977, Minnea-
polis, Minn.
Mel Horn, L.U. 618, St. Paul,
Minn.
Wm. Doty, L.U. 525, Alton, Ill.
D. W. Salmon, CCT, St. Louis, Mo.
Edgar Hartzer, L.U. 90, Des
Moines, Iowa
Leroy Griffin, L.U. 426, Baltimore,
Md.

August 18, 1960

Stephen Schultz, L.U. 283, Detroit,
Mich.
David W. Salmon, CCT, St. Louis,
Mo.
Mel Horn, L.U. 618, St. Louis, Mo.
Wm. Doty, L.U. 90, Des Moines,
Iowa
Wm. C. Hartzer, L.U. 560, Clifton,
N. J.
C. L. Suland, L.U. 426, Baltimore,
Md.

August 22, 1960

Frank Reed, L.U. 327, Nashville,
Tenn.

Leisure Ahead



Anthony Burst (left), with 28 years' serv-
ice, and James Mason, with 30 years,
were recently tendered a dinner by fel-
low employes of Eastern Auto Forward-
ing, where they were represented by
Local Union 449, Buffalo, N. Y. Their re-
tirement brings to a dozen the number of
LU 449 members enjoying retirement
benefits under the Central States Pension
Fund program.

Local 237 Host To Tots' Vacation

Teamster Local 237 has given
another instance to support its boast
that it is "the union with a heart".
Forty-six boys and girls, children of
members of the Hospital Division of
the Local, enjoyed a two weeks vaca-
tion at Spring Mountain Camp, Wash-
ington, N. J., as guests of the Divi-
sion's Camp Committee.

With the aid of the other members
of the Union's Executive Board and
the membership of the Union's Camp
Committee and other divisions and
chapters of the Union, William Lewis,
pres. of the Union and Chairman of
the Camp Committee, was able to
realize a life-long ambition to send
deserving children to camp.

Ralph (Red) Vaughn, L.U. 327,
Nashville, Tenn.
James E. Parew, L.U. 807, New
York City, N. Y.

August 23, 1960

Francis Egner & Family, L.U. 650,
Waterloo, Iowa
Herb & Virginia Lathrop, L.U. 671,
Hartford, Conn.
Leroy Griffin, L.U. 426, Baltimore,
Md.

August 24, 1960

Geo. Sargent, L.U. 174, Seattle,
Wash.

WHAT'S NEW?

Cooler Driving with Air-Cooled Cushion

The driver can get himself off the "hot seat" with a new truck or automobile seat travel cushion with a built-in fan. The fan creates a breeze that evaporates perspiration and cools the driver off where he needs it. Using less power than one headlight, the small fan is mounted on the bottom edge and pushes 110 cubic feet of air per minute through the pores of the quilted fabric surface of the travel cushion. The portable unit plugs into the cigarette lighter and its small 1/100 hp motor works on 6- or 12-volt systems.

• • •

Stud Remover or Driver For Hand-Power Operation

Any stud that will stand the torque needed to release it can be extracted without damage by a new stud remover and driver designed for either hand or power operation. It is a collet-type studder with positive gripping action and the collets are interchangeable. Stud depth into the collet is adjustable to leave exact projected stud length when stud is fully driven. Broken studs can be removed when as little as 1/8-inch of stud can be gripped.

• • •

Ease of Lifting With Engine Eye

Picking up heads, blocks and engines is simple and easy with a new engine eye that fits standard 3/8-, 7/16- and 1/2-inch stud holes and 3/8-, 7/16-, 1/2-, and 5/8-inch studs. The "7 in 1" engine eye is fastened on the stud or in the stud hole, the pulley hook slipped through the eye and away it goes.

• • •

Adjustable Mirror Controlled from Cab

A mirror, designed for right or left use on tractor cabs, that can be controlled and adjusted from the cab is available. Fitting all West Coast type brackets, the mirror remains in one position until you flip the switch. It

then adjusts to the proper angle to show the right side of the trailer, thus eliminating blind spots in traffic or when backing or parking. Available with a defrost control, it is also equipped with leads for 6- and 12-volt systems.

• • •

Tension Adjustments Made with Shim Gauges

The tension adjustments for springs on worn or reground valves can be conveniently and accurately measured by means of either of two new valve spring shim gauges distributed from Indiana. On the gauges are indicated the exact amount of material that has been lost through wear and regrinding of valves. The exact thickness of shims needed to restore original valve spring tension can easily be determined with the gauge.

• • •

Attractive Features Listed for Wash-Wax

According to the claims of a prominent Chicago manufacturer, their new product washes a vehicle clean and gives a hard wax finish in one application. This new formula combines cleaning agents with polishing wax in a water-base solution. It needs no rinsing or drying time, requires a minimum of wiping and polishing.

• • •

Sign-Making System Practically Fool-Proof

You can now make your own shop notices and signs, quickly and easily, saving the overhead expense of sending small items out to a signmaker for safety, promotional and directional purposes. This unit's manufacturer claims that it makes it possible for an amateur to make professional signs without paints, brushes, inks or special skill. Over 5300 letters, numerals and dollar and cents signs are arranged in trays on the desk-top unit. Characters have gummed backs and are stuck down like stamps on self-spacing mounted strips. Strips are gummed, too, so you just press down on shadow-graphed background cards that are supplied with the cabinet.

• • •

All Conditions Simulated With Transmission Tester

All speed, load and operating conditions for automatic transmission testing can be simulated exactly with a

new tester, allowing easy adjustment of bands and repairs of valve bodies. Torque and rpm are indicated from 300 to 4,000 rpm and the device automatically preheats oil and maintains it at 180 degrees. The unit tests pump pressures and noise, shift points (up and down), slippage and internal and external leaks. You can work from either side of the transmission with access to all necessary points, says the distributor.

• • •

Great Capacity of Trailer Landing Gear

Although outstanding for their great capacity and having a 50,000-pound lift, a new line of trailer landing gears can be manually operated by one man. Including models to meet any requirement, the line features the use of the Saginaw ball bearing screw which eliminates most of the friction and resistance met with in the conventional acme screw. The need for greasing over a five-year period is eliminated by the special factory-applied, all-weather lubricant.

• • •

Convenience Features Of Open Trailer Covers

A St. Louis firm is marketing an open-top trailer cover that "sheds water better than 'ducks'" and stays light because the material doesn't become saturated. Made of three laminated layers—burlap, kraft paper and polyethylene film—the covers are available in two sizes to fit 35-ft. and 40-ft. open-top trailers. It is claimed that they are lower in cost than canvas and synthetic fabric tarpaulins and tears on the waterproof, lightweight covers are easily patched with pressure-sensitive vinyl tape. As another feature, it is pointed out that, as the covers are less expensive, not too heavy and more compact, you can even stow an emergency "spare" in the trailer.

• • •

Warning Device for Disabled Vehicles

A warning device for disabled vehicles that needs no batteries or chemicals is now available in the form of a signal stick shaped like a metal tube with four legs that drop to form a stand. With a non-chip fluorescent finish which is reflected by the lights of oncoming vehicles up to 400 feet, the signal stick resembles a red and white striped candy cane.

LAUGH LOAD



Bad Feeling

"That woman sings with a great deal of feeling."

"Well, I hope she doesn't feel as bad as she sounds."

Back-Scratching

"I have always had a presentiment," she said, "that I should die young."

"Well, darling," remarked her dearest friend, "you didn't after all, did you?"

Everything Else

Despite his pleas that they should travel light, his wife insisted on loading him up with four large suitcases. "I wish," said the husband thoughtfully "that we had brought your piano."

"Don't try to be funny," came the frigid reply.

"I'm not," said he wistfully. "I left the tickets on it."

Candid Comment

He hands out a compliment as though it were part of a reciprocal trade agreement.

More or Less

"Don't you think she's ignorant?"

"My dear, I've never met a woman who knows less about more things."

Lesser Evil

"Oh Henry," cried the irritated wife, "that woman next door has a hat just like my new one."

"Now I suppose you want to buy another one," replied the resigned man.

"Well, it would be cheaper than moving."

Chivalry

Chivalry is a man's desire to protect a woman against all men except himself.

No Sacrifice

Doctor: "We can add at least 30 years to your life if you'll give up wine, women and song."

Motor Freight Salesman: "I'll settle for 10 years, Doc. I never could carry a tune."

Red, White and Blue

Then there's the tale which has an American and a Dutchman discussing their respective national flags.

The Netherlands flag, the Dutchman explained, has three stripes—red, white, and blue. "We say," he went on, "they have a connection with our taxes. We get red when we talk about them, white when we get our tax bills, and we pay them till we're blue in the face."

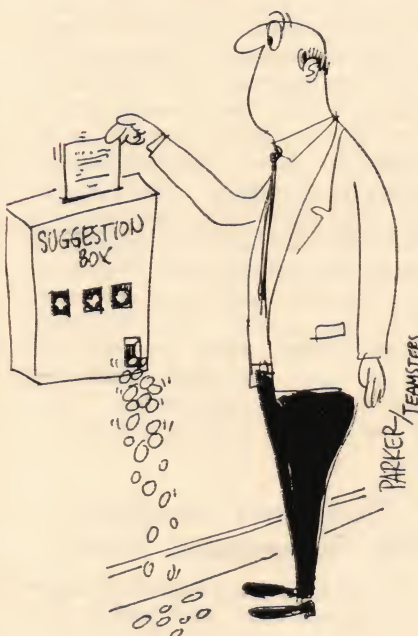
"That's just how it is here," replied the American. "Only we see stars, too."

The Idea

A plane was flying low over some hills near Athens. From one of its windows a girl peered quizzically, then called to the steward. "What's that stuff on those hills?" she asked.

"Snow," answered the steward.

"That what I thought," said the girl, "but the man in front told me it was Greece."



Free Advertising

In a school in one of the poorer districts of a big city, a questionnaire was sent home with a new pupil, requesting information regarding the home environment, number of brothers and sisters, father's occupation and so on.

The next day the child returned with a scrap of paper on which was the following: "We have 18 children. My husband can also do plumbing and carpentry work."

Good Prospect?

"I'm not wealthy and I don't have a yacht and a convertible like John Jones," apologized the suitor, "but, darling, I love you."

"And I love you too," replied the girl. "But tell me more about John Jones."

Industrious

A company's employment office was checking on references.

"How long did this man work for you?" the former employer was asked.

"About 4 hours," was the reply.

"Why, he told us he'd been there a long time," said the astonished caller.

"Oh, yes," answered the ex-employer, "he's been here three years."

Human Nature

Things were quiet at the police station. One officer yawned and complained: "What a dull week! No burglaries, no fights, no murders. If this keeps up, they'll be laying us off."

"Don't worry, Murphy," said the chief. "Something's bound to happen. I've still got faith in human nature."

Likely Story

Small boy explaining a broken window to a policeman: "I was cleaning my slingshot and it went off."

No Doubt

"What makes you look so sad and so pale," an older friend asked the romantic young man.

"Oh, it's terrible," confessed the sad swain. "She's the most wonderful girl in the world and I finally asked her to marry me and she refused."

"Cheer up," said the friend, "a woman's 'No' may often turn out to mean 'Yes'."

"I know," said the youth mournfully. "But she said, 'Aw phooey.'"

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From Teamsters' Magazine, September, 1910)

Trusts, Unions Compared

AT THE turn of the century, the two greatest alliances working against organized labor were the Citizen's Industrial Association, headed by C. W. Post and the National Association of Manufacturers headed by President Parry. Their lobbying and propaganda were highly successful in swinging public opinion against labor. Much of their propaganda was based on the fallacy that labor organizations were trusts. In answer to these claims, the September 1910 issue of *The Teamster* reprinted an article from *The Call* in which trusts and unions were compared.

"An analysis of the two institutions—the great corporation or trust and the labor organization—will reveal no similarity whatever between them. Labor unions are formed for the purpose of advancement and improvement in industrial conditions; trusts are brought about in order that their stockholders may corner for themselves the profits which rightfully should go into the hands of the producer.

"Labor unions are progressive, producing institutions, while trusts are financial organizations producing nothing and simply absorbing the wealth that the brain and brawn of the worker has brought into being.

"Labor organizations endeavor to fix the wages for which their members will work, and never try to fix a price on anything which does not belong to them; trusts fix the price upon what they own, what other people own, and even upon the labor which produces the commodities controlled by them.

"Labor organizations simply regulate the price for which they will sell their toil; trusts not only dictate the price to the consumer, but compel the producer to sell at the price fixed by them.

"Labor organizations are formed in the interest of man, trusts in the interest of money.

"Labor organizations serve a useful purpose by improving conditions and making life more worth while; the function of the trust is to make conditions harder and life less desirable.

"Labor organizations stand for 'equal rights for all, special privileges for none;'



trusts stand for 'everything for us, equal privileges for none.'

"Organized labor simply endeavors to compel the return to the producer of a fair share of the product of his toil; the trust strives to force the producer to surrender his product for practically nothing and the trust then waxes fat at the expense of the consumer.

"Labor organizations are made up entirely of human beings; trusts are composed of a few men and many dollars.

"Organized labor, in order that the membership may be employed, encourages production; trusts, in order that prices may be raised, discourage it.

"The fact is, they are entirely different institutions, working in opposite directions."



Unions Too Aggressive?

"IT IS often complained of unions that they are too aggressive—that they are never satisfied." This observation appeared in the September 1910 issue of *The Teamster*. Fifty years later the same complaint is still being made and we say, "Thank God!" When this complaint is no longer made, then the unions have cause for alarm because unions by their very nature must be aggressive. It is because of this aggressiveness that the plight of the working man has constantly improved for the past fifty years. The article in the 1910 issue explains why the trade unions accept such a statement as a compliment.

"In every line of business, intelligent and honest aggressiveness is one of its greatest commendations. And a labor union is a business institution. Its business is such that its advancement depends upon alert and persistent enterprise. There is no line of business that calls for such incessant and aggressive enterprise as that of organized labor.

"What's everybody's business is nobody's business.' A labor union is made up of many members. To keep the whole membership wholly alive to its full duty is no easy task. It's a model family that has not a shirker—a lazy one who is willing to let the others do the strenuous things. The shirkers are more numerous in the union.

"Let well enough alone' is not a motto of progress. But it is one too well practiced in the union. Some men have not very high ideals of living. They are a dangerous drag to the organization. They have none of the elements of good business. They are not the kind to build skyscrapers and modern improvements. Neither are they the kind to lift labor up to high level. Their pockets never bulge with filled out applications for membership. Their minds are never active with ideas for the welfare of the cause.

"Labor must fight if it would reign. It will never approach the skies on flowery beds of ease. It requires the persistent propulsion of enthusiastic aggressiveness."



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